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CATALOGUE

OF THE

LAW DEPARTMENT

OF THE

Iowa State University,

FOR THE FIRST (FALL) TERM OF THE YEAR

1875-6.

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CATALOGUE
OF THE
LAW DEPARTMENT
OF THE
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY,
AT
IOWA CITY,
FOR THE FIRST (FALL) TERM OF THE YEAR
1875-6.

DES MOINES:
MILLS & COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1875.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

His Excellency, CYRUS C. CARPENTER, *Governor of the State*,
MEMBER AND PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD, EX-OFFICIO.

C. W. SLAGLE, <i>Fairfield</i> , JOHN MCKEAN, <i>Anamosa</i> , P. M. CASADY, <i>Des Moines</i> ,	}	Term expires 1876.
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AUSTIN ADAMS, <i>Dubuque</i> , A. T. REEVE, <i>Hampton</i> , J. F. DUNCOMBE, <i>Fort Dodge</i> ,	}	Term expires 1878.
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J. W. HENDERSON, <i>Cedar Rapids</i> , A. K. CAMPBELL, <i>Newton</i> , L. W. ROSS, <i>Council Bluffs</i> ,	}	Term expires 1880.
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GEORGE THACHER, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY, *Member Ex-Officio*.

JOHN COLDREN, TREASURER.

WM. J. HADDOCK, SECRETARY.

GEORGE THACHER, PETER A. DEY, LEVI ROBINSON,	}	Executive Committee.
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HERMANN RUPPIN, *Janitor*.

CALENDAR.

FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR, 1875-6.

1875—First Term begins	-	-	-	-	-	Thursday, September 16.
Term Examination	-	-	-	-	Monday and Tuesday,	December 20, 21.
First Term ends	-	-	-	-	-	Wednesday, December 22.

(*Winter Vacation of two weeks.*)

1876—Second Term begins	-	-	-	-	-	Thursday, January 6.
Term Examination	-	-	-	-	Monday and Tuesday,	March 27, 28.
Second Term ends	-	-	-	-	-	Wednesday, March 29.

(*Spring Vacation of one week.*)

Third Term begins	-	-	-	-	-	Thursday, April 6.
Commencement theses to be filed	-	-	-	-	-	Saturday, May 9.
Term Examination	-	-	-	-	Wednesday and Thursday,	June 21, 22.
Examination for degree	-	-	-	-	Friday and Saturday,	June 23, 24.
Baccalaureate address	-	-	-	-	-	Sunday, June 25.
Meeting of Alumni Association of Law Department	-	-	-	-	-	Monday, June 26.
Commencement Exercises	-	-	-	-	-	Tuesday, June 27.

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1875/86 - 1896/97

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

GEORGE THACHER,

PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM G. HAMMOND, LL. D.,

CHANCELLOR, AND RESIDENT PROFESSOR OF LAW.

HON. JAMES M. LOVE, LL. D.,

(U. S. District Judge for Iowa.)

PROFESSOR OF COMMERCIAL LAW, AND THE LAW OF PERSONS
AND PERSONAL RIGHTS.

HON. ORLANDO C. HOWE,

RESIDENT PROFESSOR OF LAW.

HON. JOHN F. DILLON, M. D., LL. D.,

(U. S. Circuit Judge.)

LECTURER ON MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, AND ON THE JURISDICTION
AND PRACTICE OF THE FEDERAL COURTS.

HON. AUSTIN ADAMS, A. M.,

(Justice elect of Supreme Court of Iowa.)

LECTURER ON THE LAW OF CORPORATIONS, AND INSURANCE.

JOHN F. DUNCOMBE, Esq.,

LECTURER ON THE LAW OF RAILROADS.

JOHN N. ROGERS, Esq.,

LECTURER ON CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

LEWIS W. ROSS, Esq.,

LECTURER ON THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY.

STUDENTS.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Alverson, Emmett E.,	<i>Marengo.</i>
Anderson, John E., (B. Ph. '72, I. S. U.)	<i>Lake Mills.</i>
Berryhill, James G., (B. Ph. '73, I. S. U.)	<i>Iowa City.</i>
Blake, Melville E.,	<i>Morning Sun.</i>
Brown Charles M., (B. S. '75, Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.)	<i>Mt. Vernon.</i>
Case, Oliver C.,	<i>Chili, N. Y.</i>
Charles, Frank A.,	<i>Iowa City.</i>
Cook, Eli U.,	<i>Springdale.</i>
Davis, Isaac Morgan,	<i>Crawfordsville, Ind.</i>
Dana, Frank,	<i>Nevada.</i>
Dean, James T.,	<i>McKnight's Point.</i>
Dodge, Wm. W., (B. S. '74, Notre Dame Univ., Ind.)	<i>Burlington.</i>
Duckett, Frank,	<i>Chapin, Ills.</i>
Fairall, Herbert S., (A. B. '74, I. S. U.)	<i>Davenport.</i>
Fannon, William H., (A. B. '75, I. S. U.)	<i>Decorah.</i>
Fillmore, Charles Wesley,	<i>Buchanan County.</i>
Finkbone, John Martin,	<i>Columbus, Ohio.</i>
Flickinger, Albert T., (B. Ph. '75, I. S. U.)	<i>Winthrop.</i>
Flickinger, Isaac N., (B. Ph. '75, I. S. U.)	<i>Winthrop.</i>
Giffen, Wm. W. M.,	<i>Crete, Neb.</i>
Gray, William Herbert,	<i>Columbus City.</i>
Haughey, James H.,	<i>Osage.</i>
Hellings, William P.,	<i>Oskaloosa.</i>
Henry, George F., (A. B. '73, Griswold Col.)	<i>Davenport.</i>
Hudson, Adelbert L.,	<i>Earlville.</i>
Hutton, James A.,	<i>Scotch Grove.</i>
Ingalls, Joseph McDowell,	<i>Iowa City.</i>
Ingraham, Charles Modiset, (A. B. '74, Kenyon Col., O.)	<i>Coshocton, O.</i>

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
James, Thos. F. C., (M. D. '56, St. Louis Uni.)	<i>Plattsburg, Mo.</i>
Johnson, Martin N., (A. B. '73, I. S. U.)	<i>Decorah.</i>
Jones, Cyrus G.,	<i>Algona.</i>
Kelley, George T.,	<i>Harrison Co.</i>
Lamb, Jacob W., (B. Ph. '75, I. S. U.)	<i>Toledo.</i>
Lucas, Robert,	<i>Lucas Tp.</i>
Lytle, William, (A. B. '72, I. S. U.)	<i>Oskaloosa.</i>
McClelland, George F., (A. M. '75, I. S. U.)	<i>Stanwood.</i>
McCrary, Willis P.,	<i>Ft. Madison.</i>
McIntyre, George A.,	<i>Albion.</i>
Meredith, John,	<i>Linnville.</i>
Morrison, George R.,	<i>Springfield, Mo.</i>
Morrison, James E.,	<i>Ft. Madison.</i>
Mullin, Joseph Henry,	<i>Iowa City.</i>
Naftsger, Levi S.,	<i>Albany, Ills.</i>
Newberry, Byron W., (A. B. '75, Upper Iowa Uni.)	<i>Strawberry Point.</i>
Olshausen, Theodore,	<i>Davenport.</i>
Parker, Alonzo C.,	<i>Buffalo Grove.</i>
Parvin, Theodore W., (A. B. '75, I. S. U.)	<i>Iowa City.</i>
Peart, William Lowry,	<i>Oscar, Armstrong Co., Pa.</i>
Raffensperger, John W.,	<i>Victor.</i>
Ranney, William W.,	<i>Lansing.</i>
Ross, Robert C.,	<i>LaCrosse, Wis.</i>
Saunders, Euclid, (B. Ph. '74, I. S. U.)	<i>Iowa City.</i>
Schenck, Alexander D., 1st Lieut. 2d Artillery, U. S. Army.	
Scott, John E.,	<i>Milford.</i>
Spargur, Rynard E. W.,	<i>Montgomery Co.</i>
Stahl, Henry K.,	<i>Newton.</i>
Swisher, John P.,	<i>Western.</i>
Terrell, Mary A., (B. S. '74, I. U. S.)	<i>Iowa City.</i>
Thompson, John R.,	<i>Brush Creek.</i>
Thompson, William H.,	<i>Brush Creek.</i>
Todd, Albert Nelson,	<i>Quasqueton.</i>
Trimble, Palmer,	<i>Bloomfield.</i>
Tucker, Ezra B.,	<i>Spencer.</i>
Van Wagenen, Anthouy,	<i>Washington.</i>
Wiedman, Martin F.,	<i>Davenport.</i>

 ADVANCED CLASS.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Cavanagh, Matthew,	<i>Iowa City.</i>
Doe, Edward M., (LL. B. '71.)	<i>Iowa City.</i>
Edwards, Joe. A., (LL. B. '73.)	<i>Iowa City.</i>
Haddock, William J.,	<i>Iowa City.</i>
Haddock, Mrs. Emma, (LL. B. '75.)	<i>Iowa City.</i>
Jackson, Louis H.,	<i>Iowa City.</i>
Matthews, Joseph C., (LL. B. '73.)	<i>Iowa City.</i>
Ranek, Cyrus S., (LL. B. '71.)	<i>Iowa City.</i>
Slater, John W.,	<i>Iowa City.</i>
Swisher, Abraham E., (LL. B. '74.)	<i>Iowa City.</i>
Younkin, Archibald C.,	<i>Iowa City.</i>

 SUMMARY.

Regular Class.....	65
Advanced Class.....	11
Same for first term of 1874-5:	
Regular Class.....	86
Advanced Class.....	7
Students from Iowa, 1875-6.....	64
Students from outside of State, 1875-6.....	12
Students from Iowa, 1874-5.....	76
Students from outside of State, 1874-5.....	17

SOCIETIES.

THE HAMMOND LITERARY SOCIETY.

(Meets every Thursday evening.)

PRESIDENT, GEORGE F. McCLELLAND.

VICE PRESIDENT, A. L. HUDSON.

SECRETARY, WILLIAM P. HELLINGS.

TREASURER, J. W. MULLIN.

SERGEANT AT ARMS, J. W. LAMB.

THE HOWE CLUB COURT.

(Sessions every Saturday forenoon.)

JUSTICES { B. W. NEWBERRY,
O. C. CASE,
R. E. W. SPARGUR.

CLERK, WM. P. HELLINGS.

SHERIFF, J. E. MORRISON.

THE LOVE CLUB COURT.

(Sessions every Saturday forenoon.)

JUSTICES { WM. W. DODGE,
GEO. F. McCLELLAND,
WM. LYTLE.

CLERK, C. M. BROWN.

SHERIFF, J. M. FINKBONE.

THE HAMMOND CLUB COURT.

(Sessions every Thursday afternoon.)

JUSTICE, WM. L. PEART,

CLERK, CHAS. W. FILLMORE.

SHERIFF, JAMES A. HUTTON.

THE PRACTICE CLUB.

(Meets every Tuesday.)

PRESIDENT, WM. W. RANNEY.

SECRETARY, ELI U. COOK.

CONDUCTOR, CYRUS G. JONES.

LAW CLASS ASSOCIATION, 1876.

PRESIDENT, GEORGE F. McCLELLAND.

VICE PRESIDENT, EUCLID SANDERS.

SECRETARY, HERBERT S. FAIRALL.

TREASURER, T. F. C. JAMES.

HISTORY OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

This Department of the State University had its origin in a private law-school started in the winter of 1865-6, by Hon. GEORGE G. WRIGHT and Hon CHESTER C. COLE, Justices of the Supreme Court of Iowa, at Des Moines. It was incorporated Nov. 27th, 1866, under the name of the Iowa Law School, and graduated, Dec. 4th, 1866, its first class of twelve students. who had been under the tuition of Judges Wright and Cole during the year preceding. At the same time WILLIAM G. HAMMOND, of the Des Moines bar, was added to the Faculty. Two other classes were subsequently graduated at Des Moines, December 2, 1867, (of nine members), and June 9, 1868, (of eleven members). In the summer of 1868 the school was transferred to Iowa City, and became the Law Department of the Iowa State University. This had been contemplated from the beginning. In the first circular issued by Judges Wright and Cole, they had accounted for their action in starting a private school by the failure of the Legislature of 1866 to provide for such a department. In that which announced the transfer of the school to Iowa City, they say:

"To the Students, Graduates and Friends of the Iowa Law School:

"The Board of Trustees of the State University, at Iowa City, having provided for the establishment of a Law Department in that institution, and having invited the co-operation of the undersigned, arrangements have now been perfected by which this school will be transferred immediately to Iowa City, and merged in that department."

After speaking of the other advantages to be gained by the removal to Iowa City—"the increased amount of instruction given in the school, and which could not be afforded while it was obliged to rely on the tuitions for support," "and as of special weight, the very considerable difference in the general cost of living, the reduction of travelling expenses to students from the most thickly settled portions of the State, and the facilities for study, literary improvement, etc., provided by the University," the circular concludes as follows:

"But the consideration of most weight with us in making the change is, that the State evidently will not support, and does not need, two law schools, and that it is incumbent on all who are interested in the cause of

sound legal education, and a high professional standard, to unite in building up one such institution of the very first rank. At Iowa City it will both receive and give strength by its union with the other branches of the leading educational institution of the State. The Department of Law is an essential portion of the plan of the State University as fixed by the Constitution and laws of Iowa; and the legislature and trustees of the University having both decided that the time has now arrived for putting it in operation, no private or local interests should be allowed to stand in the way of its entire success.

"By the terms of union, all past graduates of the Iowa Law School will be considered graduates of this department of the University; and we hope that they will feel the same earnest desire for its future prosperity which they have testified for it under its original form and name.

"For each of the undersigned, as individuals, the change involves no inconsiderable sacrifice of our own interests and convenience. We make it cheerfully, because convinced that it insures the permanent existence and greatest usefulness of the school. Returning sincere thanks for the favor uniformly shown while it was our private enterprise, we ask that the same may be continued to it in even greater measure, now that it has become the common property of the whole State.

"GEORGE G. WRIGHT,

"CHESTER C. COLE,

"WILLIAM G. HAMMOND."

"Des Moines, Iowa, August 10, 1868."

Mr. HAMMOND removed to Iowa City in 1868, and has ever since remained at the head of the Department. Judges WRIGHT and COLE attended for eight weeks each at first, (afterward reduced to seven and then to six), until the former resigned (to take his seat in the U. S. Senate), in 1871, and the latter in 1875.

Upon the resignation of Judge WRIGHT, Hon. WILLIAM E. MILLER, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa, was elected by the Regents to fill his place, and occupied the position until Commencement, 1875, when the pressure of official duties compelled him to resign.

In 1873 an additional professorship of Pleading and Practice was established, and Hon. FREDERICK MOTT, formerly one of the Circuit Judges, was chosen to fill the place. He retained it till June, 1875, when he resigned to accept the Presidency of Des Moines University. The place was filled by the election of Hon. ORLANDO C. HOWE, who had occupied the same office of Circuit Judge, and who entered upon his duties at the beginning of the current year.

In 1875, the resignation of Chief Justice MILLER and Judge COLE compelled a reorganization of the chairs occupied by them, and the two were united, with the provision that the incumbent should devote to the duties of his

chair ten weeks each year, in place of the seven weeks given by Judge Cole, and the five weeks given by Judge MILLER. The chair so created was accepted by Hon. JAMES M. LOVE, LL. D., who for the last twenty years has occupied the position of U. S. District Judge for the District of Iowa.

At the same time provision was made for several courses of lectures by members of the Iowa Bar, in addition to those given by members of the Faculty, and by Judge DILLON, who had occupied a position as Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence since the organization of the professional departments. The list of these lectures will be found on another page.

Three hundred and thirty students have received the degree of LL. B. from this institution, and are now practising in almost every county of Iowa, and in every State of the Northwest.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study in the department is so arranged as to be completed within a single year, beginning in September, and ending at the annual University Commencement, the last of June. It is divided into three terms, corresponding with those of the other departments of the University, details of which will be found on page 2. The course is intended to embrace all branches of a complete legal education, so far as is practicable, within the time allotted, and to prepare students for the bar of any of the United States; special attention, however, being given to the subjects most likely to be useful in western practice.

The following schedule presents the course pursued during the University year, 1875-76:

FALL TERM.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO MUNICIPAL LAW.—Recitations in Walker's American Law, with references to *Kent's Commentaries. (Four weeks, two hours per day.)—*Howe*.

INTRODUCTION TO PLEADING AND PRACTICE.—Lectures and exercises in drawing pleadings. (Six weeks, one hour per day.)—*Hammond*.

CRIMINAL LAW.—Recitations in Blackstone, Book IV, with references to *Bishop on Criminal Law, Vol. I. (Two weeks, two hours per day.)—*Howe*.

EVIDENCE.—Recitations in Greenleaf on Evidence, Vol. I. (Two weeks, two hours per day.)—*Love*.

* The books marked with an asterisk (*) are recommended for parallel reading, but no recitations are required therefrom.

REAL PROPERTY.—Lectures on Law of Real Property, with printed synopsis, and recitations in Blackstone, Book II. (Five weeks, two hours per day.)—*Hammond*.

CODE PLEADING.—Lectures and exercises on Code of 1873, titles XVII and XVIII, (Seven weeks, one hour per day.)—*Howe*.

LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF LAW. (One hour per week, Wednesday afternoons.)—*Hammond*.

EXAMINATION ON STUDIES OF TERM. (Two days.) In writing, conducted by the Faculty.

WINTER TERM.

LAW OF TORTS.—Lectures, with printed synopsis and references to * Addison on Torts, * Hilliard on Torts, and special treatises. (Three weeks, two hours per day.)—*Hammond*.

LAW OF CONTRACTS.—Recitations in Smith on Contracts. * Parsons on Contracts. (Two weeks, two hours per day.)—*Love*.

NOTES AND BILLS.—Lectures, with recitations in select parts of Parsons on Notes and Bills. * Byles on Bills. (Two weeks, two hours per day.)—*Love*.

AGENCY, PARTNERSHIP, AND OTHER SPECIAL BRANCHES OF THE LAW OF CONTRACT.—Lectures, with references to * Story on Agency and on Partnership. * Parsons on Partnership. (Two weeks, two hours per day.)—*Love*.

BAILMENTS.—Lectures, with printed synopsis. * Story on Bailments, * Angell on Carriers. (Two weeks, two hours per day.)—*Hammond*.

PLEADING AND PRACTICE.—Recitations in Stephen on Pleading, and exercises in Common Law and Code Pleading. (Eleven weeks, one hour per day.)—*Howe*.

LAW OF CORPORATIONS.†—Lectures by Hon. Austin Adams, of the Supreme Court of Iowa.

LAW OF RAILROADS.†—Lectures by John F. Duncombe, Esq., of the Webster County Bar.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.†—Lectures by Hon. John F. Dillon, U. S. Circuit Judge.

JURISDICTION AND PRACTICE OF THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.†—Lectures by Hon. John F. Dillon.

† The courses of lectures marked thus (†) will occupy about one week each, and one or two hours each day. They will be additional to the regular forenoon lessons of the day. The exact time for their delivery cannot yet be fixed, as it depends on the other professional engagements of the lecturers. But every course set down in the catalogue will positively be given.

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LAW.—A course of eight or ten afternoon lectures on the Early History of the Common Law.—*Hammond*.

EXAMINATION ON STUDIES OF TERM.—(Two days.)—In writing, conducted by the Faculty.

SPRING TERM.

JURISDICTION AND PRACTICE OF THE FEDERAL COURTS. Lectures.—(One week, two hours per day.)—*Love*.

ADMIRALTY LAW AND PRACTICE.—Lectures. (One week, two hours per day.)

EQUITY AND EQUITABLE INTERESTS.—Lectures, with printed synopsis, and references to *Story on Equity Jurisprudence, *Bispham on Equity, *Adams on Equity. (Four weeks, two hours per day.)—*Hammond*.

PLEADING AND PRACTICE.—Lectures and exercises on Code, Titles XIX, XX, practice in appeals and special cases. (Six weeks, one hour per day.)—*Howe*.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.—Lectures and recitations on Constitutions of U. S. and of Iowa. *Story on the Constitution, *Cooley on Const. Limitations. (One week, two hours per day.)—*Hammond*.

——— Lectures † on Rights of Property as affected by Constitutional Law. By John N. Rogers, Esq., of Scott County Bar.

VENDORS AND PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE.†—Lectures by Lewis W. Ross, Esq., of Pottawattamie County Bar.

CIVIL LAW.—A course of eighteen afternoon lectures on the Roman or Civil Law, and its use in American Practice.—*Hammond*.

REVIEW OF ENTIRE COURSE.—Review of doctrines, with recitations in Blackstone's Commentaries. (Four and a-half weeks, two hours per day.)—*Hammond*.

——— Review of Common Law Pleading and Practice. (Two weeks, one hour per day.)—*Howe*.

——— Review of Code Pleading and Practice. (Three weeks, one hour per day.)—*Howe*.

EXAMINATION ON STUDIES OF TERM.—(Two days.) In writing, conducted by the Faculty.

EXAMINATION OF GRADUATING CLASS.—(Two days.)—Oral, conducted by the Board of Examiners, jointly appointed by the Supreme Court of Iowa and Board of Regents.

It will be noticed that a special course of instruction in Pleading and Practice (both at Common Law and under the Code system), extends throughout the year, occupying an hour each day. This course was introduced three years ago, and is believed to be a feature peculiar to this school. Its object is to give more thorough instruction in these branches than was possible under the former arrangement, where Pleading and Practice were systematically taught for a few weeks only, and the students left to apply the principles thus learned, or not, at their option. Beside a daily exercise in the details of practice, drawing of pleadings, etc., the Moot Courts will be brought into direct connexion with the instruction given in this course, the cases being carefully selected to illustrate the various topics of the course, in the order pursued; and each student will have an opportunity to familiarize himself with the practical details of litigation, and the usual routine of an office, under the guidance of the instructor. The experience of the three years during which this plan has been tried, warrants the expression of a belief that it will be found to double the value of a law-school course, and to combine with it the advantages that have hitherto been regarded as peculiar to office study.

Moot courts are held every Monday afternoon during the school year, and on Friday afternoon also, during a part of it. When not so occupied, Friday afternoon is devoted to a review of the week's studies, in the form of written synopsis or otherwise. A course of public lectures by members of the Faculty, or gentlemen of the bar, occupies Wednesday afternoon. The afternoons of Tuesday and Thursday are left at the disposal of students, and are usually devoted by them to the sessions of Club Courts. During the past term three such courts have been sustained by the class, known respectively as the Hammond, Howe, and Love Club Courts.

A permanently organized society for mutual improvement in debate and literary style, called "The Hammond Society," and conducted entirely by members of the Law Department, has been for some years in successful operation, and holds its meetings every Thursday evening. There is also a Practice Club, organized for exercise in that branch, and meeting every Tuesday evening.

ADVANCED COURSE—SECOND YEAR.

An Advanced Course, requiring another year of study, was established in the summer of 1874, and was in operation during the whole of the past year. For the present, however, this course will be optional, and no change will be made in the requirements for graduation. As the diploma of the school admits its graduates to all the courts of the State, the authorities of the University do not feel at liberty to make any change in the previous conditions for a degree until the Legislature have had an opportunity to pass

upon such change, and to make it a part of the statutory conditions for the practice of law. In the meantime every effort will be given to make this optional advanced course of value to such students as desire to make the most thorough and complete preparation for the practice of law. It will be open without additional charge to all students who have already completed the regular course, will commence at the same time with the latter, and extend through the year. It will embrace, *first*, a thorough revision of all the topics of the first year; *second*, special applications of the principles of law to the specific questions occurring in practice; *third*, the study of General Jurisprudence, and the philosophy of law. This advanced course will be henceforth a permanent feature of the school. Graduates of this department will be admitted to it without charge for tuition; all others will be expected to pass an examination equivalent to that required for the degree of LL. B., and to pay the regular tuition fees. Such students, after completing the advanced course, will receive their degree as graduates of this institution.

Further information respecting the topics of study in the advanced course will be furnished on application to the Chancellor of the department.

ADMISSION.

No preliminary examination, and no course of previous study is required for admission to the Law Department. Students who propose both to go through a course in the school, and to read for a time with some private instructor, can attend the school either before or after their term of office study, as they prefer. But in response to numerous inquiries on the subject, the Faculty would advise the former course. They have found from experience that students who have gone through a period of office study before entering, are frequently no better fitted to profit by the systematic instruction of the school than those who have not read law at all. Where a student has considerable time at his disposal before he can conveniently enter the school, he will almost always find it to his ultimate advantage to spend that time in perfecting his general education, rather than to anticipate the regular course of professional study, which can be most profitably commenced in the school itself.

Although no course of previous study in general literature is required, the Faculty strongly advise all who think of entering the school, to educate themselves as thoroughly as possible before commencing the study of law. The better their general education, the greater will be their proficiency in strictly professional studies.

Students may enter at any time during the year. They will find it, however, an advantage to enter at the beginning of a term, rather than at a later day, when the class has become fully organized, and has made some

progress in the studies of the term; and as the order of studies is so arranged as to form a progressive and systematic course, so far as the nature of the science permits, students are advised whenever convenient, to enter at the beginning of the year.

Attention is called to the fact that the rules of the Department make no provision for admission to *advanced standing*. Those who enter after the beginning of the year will go on with the class from the point already reached in the course of study; but, if candidates for graduation, will be required to attend for *three full terms* before being admitted to the examination for a degree. This rule will be strictly adhered to; and, consequently, students cannot graduate at the annual commencement unless they enter promptly at the beginning of the year.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

The method of instruction adopted in the School differs from that employed in most other Law Schools, in not being confined to the delivery of written lectures. While the latter method has its advantages, and is perhaps the only one practicable in a very large school, it has the defects of allowing no adaptation to the different capacities and modes of thought of the students, and furnishing no test, either for the teacher or the student himself, of the latter's thorough comprehension of the subjects passed over, and no means of detecting mistakes or supplying deficiencies. In short, it is open to precisely the same objections, though perhaps in a less degree, which attach to the old method of learning law by the unassisted perusal of text-books.

Series of lectures on the different topics of the law form a large part of the course; but in connection with them carefully prepared synopses will be placed in the hands of each student, containing the most important outlines of the subject and references to the best authorities; and these constitute a lesson which the students are expected to study and be examined on, before the next lecture is given. On other topics recitations in approved text-books are the chief means of instruction; the lesson for each day being assigned in advance, prepared by the student, and recited, with the same care and accuracy that is expected of students in an under-graduate course. But these recitations are always accompanied by an oral lecture from the instructor, furnishing a running commentary on the author studied, and supplying the scholar with the modifications introduced into the law by recent decisions, as well as clearing up the doubts and difficulties which, even with the best text-books, present themselves to each individual mind.

LIBRARY AND TEXT-BOOKS.

The Library of the Department contains about 2,500 volumes of treatises and reports, selected expressly for the use of the school, and will be enlarged

as rapidly as the funds granted for that purpose will admit. It already includes the reports of nearly all the Northern States, with a large collection of English and Federal Reports. The Library is open every day in the term, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and the students of the Department have free access to it for purposes of study or reference. Especial attention is directed by the instructors to familiarizing the class with the contents of the Library, and teaching them to look up authorities, make up briefs, in short, training them to find for themselves the law upon any subject desired. No volume can be taken out of the Library, except for use at recitation, or moot court, in the lecture room adjoining. All the leading Law Magazines and Periodicals are kept on file for the use of the students.

Formerly, students were required to provide themselves with all the text-books used in the recitation. It is still recommended that those who conveniently can, should do so. The works employed being all of standard value to the practicing lawyer, arrangements are made by which students of the department can purchase them at a very considerable discount from the ordinary price. All the books used in the *recitations* may thus be purchased for a sum varying from forty to fifty dollars, according to the editions used: or second-hand ones may usually be obtained for something less than the former sum. The number and cost of works of reference, parallel reading, etc., will depend entirely on the taste and means of each student. It is possible to dispense with them entirely, and rely on the use of the very large collection furnished in the Department Library.

To accommodate those who cannot afford to purchase books, the University furnishes copies of all the text-books from which recitations are required during the course, to be rented to students applying for them, at a charge of ten dollars for the year. This does not include any work of reference, or any book from which no recitation is required. All such works are accessible to all students alike, free of cost, in the Department Library, but cannot be taken therefrom. Application for renting books should be made at the beginning of the year, as only a limited number of students can be thus supplied.

EXAMINATIONS.

Daily examinations upon every subject studied in the course are the inviolable rule of the school; and no student will be allowed to remain a member of it, unless the result of these examinations shows that he is making diligent use of his time and reasonable progress in the acquirement of a good professional education.

At the close of every term a written examination will be held upon all the studies of the term, usually occupying two days, and conducted by the Faculty of the Department. The examination papers will be passed upon

by the Faculty, and then filed for the inspection of the Committee on Graduation

The examination for a degree will be oral, and conducted by a committee of lawyers, appointed jointly by the authorities of the University and the Supreme Court of Iowa. It will be held during the week before the annual Commencement, and also at the close of each term, when there are candidates who have completed the required course. It will cover all the studies of the course; and in addition to the oral examination, the Committee will take into consideration the examination papers above referred to, and the record of each student's attendance and application during the course.

The Board of Examiners for the present year, as appointed by the Supreme Court, at the June Term, 1875, and by the Regents in the same month, is composed of the following gentlemen:

HON. JOSEPH R. REED, Chairman, *Council Bluffs*.

HON. L. B. PATTERSON, Vice Chairman, *Iowa City*.

HON. WILLIAM B. ALLISON, *Dubuque*.

HON. L. L. AINSWORTH, *West Union*.

HON. H. B. HENDERSHOTT, *Ottumwa*.

HON. JOHN MCKEAN, *Anamosa*.

HON. C. W. SLAGLE, *Fairfield*.

GEORGE B. EDMONDS, Esq., *Iowa City*.

JOSEPH C. MATTHEWS, Esq., *Iowa City*.

ABRAHAM E. SWISHER, Esq., *Iowa City*.

JOE A. EDWARDS, Esq., *Iowa City*.

GRADUATION.

Candidates for graduation must have been members of the department for three terms, constituting the entire course, except in the following cases: Gentlemen who have already practiced law for a year or more under license from a court of general jurisdiction in any of the United States, may become candidates for graduation after an attendance of two terms only. Attendance in any other Law School having authority to confer the degree of Bachelor of Laws, will be reckoned as equivalent to a like period in this department, to the extent of *one-half* the entire prescribed course, *but not more*.

Students fulfilling these conditions, and passing satisfactorily the examinations described above, may graduate at the close of any term. They will receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws; and, by an express provision of the Code of Iowa, which took effect Sept. 1, 1873, this degree *from this institution*, will entitle them to practice in all the courts of the State.

CODE. "SEC. 209. Graduates of the Law Department of the Iowa State
"University shall be admitted by any court of record to practice as attorneys

“and counselors in all the courts of the State upon the production of their diploma, and taking the oath prescribed in the preceding section.”

Those who graduate at the close of the Spring term will receive their diplomas, and take the oath as Attorneys and Counselors of the Supreme Court, at the public exercises of Commencement, the day preceding the commencement of the Academical Department being set apart for that of the Law Department, and a certain number of the class being assigned to deliver addresses on that occasion.

EXPENSES.

The tuition fees are twenty dollars per term, payable at the opening of each term, or fifty dollars for the entire course, if paid in advance. Students who have paid for the entire course, and do not find it convenient to complete the same at once, may leave the University and return the next year, or at any future time, for the remainder of their course, without additional charge.

The tuition fee covers the entire expense of the course, so far as the institution is concerned, except the charge made for the use of text-books, if they are hired as explained above. No fee is charged in this Department for matriculation, graduation, or incidental expenses.

Three members of each class can obtain a reduction of half their tuition by acting as Librarians in the Law Library. The appointment of Librarians will be made at the commencement of the school year, and at other times when a vacancy occurs. Applications for the appointment, by students who are not already members of the class, should, in all cases, be made in person, and not by letter.

Board and other expenses are of course the same for students of this department as for others. As the Faculty have no control over the personal expenses of students, they cannot fix the cost of an entire course; but in answer to numerous inquiries, and as a matter of information, they give the following estimate, which they believe covers all the necessary cost of such a course:

Board and lodging 38 weeks, \$2.50 to \$5.00 per week.	\$ 95	to \$190
Tuition.	50	60
Books, hired.	10	10
Washing and incidentals.	10	40
	<u>\$165</u>	<u>to \$300</u>

Students boarding themselves, alone or in clubs, have in many cases reduced their expenses below the lowest estimate, while others of course

have spent more than the higher one; but the above is believed to be a fair average estimate. It does not include traveling or vacation expenses, nor clothing; and if books are purchased instead of hired, an additional sum of at least forty or fifty dollars should be allowed for that purpose. But the purchase of the text-books used is recommended to all who can afford it, as the truest economy in the end.

Further information respecting the Department may be obtained by addressing the Chancellor, WILLIAM G. HAMMOND, *Iowa City, Iowa.*

ADDITIONAL NAMES---REGULAR CLASS.

WINTER TERM—1875-6.

Eggert Robert	<i>Rockford.</i>
Hall, James Sinton,	<i>Des Moines.</i>
Hellyer, Nathaniel T.	<i>Guthrie Center.</i>
Kauffman, E. W.	<i>Iowa City.</i>
Ketner, Charles F.	<i>Oskaloosa.</i>
King, William G.	<i>Oskaloosa.</i>
Miller, William Henry,	<i>Blairstown.</i>
Roman, John,	<i>New York City.</i>
Schmidt, William O.	<i>Davenport.</i>
Stringfellow, Albert,	<i>Oskaloosa.</i>

10.—Total Number 75.

PRIZES IN THE CLASS OF 1875-6.

The Faculty of the Law Department have the pleasure of announcing that the members of the Iowa Bar, practicing in the principal cities of the State, have most liberally contributed the sums hereafter mentioned for the purpose of offering prizes to be competed for by the members of the Law Class of 1875-6. It adds much to the value of the gift, and to the gratification felt by the Faculty in announcing it, that it has been altogether voluntary and without solicitation on the part of the Faculty; and that it is offered as a mark of the deep interest felt by the active members of the profession in the work of the Department.

I. COUNCIL BLUFFS BAR-PRIZE—\$40.00.

A prize of Forty Dollars, given by the members of the Bar of Pottawattamie County, practicing at Council Bluffs, will be awarded to

that member of the class who shall pass the best examination upon all the studies of the year, at the time of examination for the degree of LL. B. The award will be made by the Board of Examiners for that degree, appointed by the Supreme Court of Iowa.

II. IOWA CITY BAR PRIZE.

A prize of Forty Dollars, given by the members of the Bar of Johnson County, practicing at Iowa City, will be awarded for the greatest proficiency during the course. The prize will be awarded by a committee of the Bar, appointed by the donors, and such committee will take into account (1) regularity of attendance; (2) general deportment, and (3) the effective results of the course upon the students' preparation for the actual practice of his profession.

III. BURLINGTON BAR PRIZE—\$30.00.

A prize of Thirty Dollars, given by the members of the bar of Des Moines County, practicing at Burlington, will be awarded to the author of the best thesis upon the following question:—*Can a contract binding at common law be made for necessities by a man so insane as to be incapable of comprehending its terms and legal consequences?*

IV. DAVENPORT BAR PRIZE—\$30.00.

A prize of Thirty Dollars, given by the members of the Bar of Scott County, practicing at Davenport, will be awarded to the author of the best thesis upon the question:—*Is freedom from contributory wrong an element of tort to be proved by the plaintiff in any case?*

V. DUBUQUE BAR PRIZE—\$30.00.

A prize of Thirty Dollars, given by the members of the Bar of Dubuque County, will be awarded to the author of the best thesis upon the question:—*What are the effects of our Code, § 1933; "Estates may be created to commence at a future day," upon the doctrine of remainders, and upon real property law in general?*

VI. KEOKUK BAR PRIZE—\$30.00.

A prize of Thirty Dollars, given by the members of the Bar of Lee County, practicing at Keokuk, will be awarded to the author of the best thesis upon the question:—*What are the changes produced in our law by embodying the equitable exceptions to the Statute of Frauds in the Statute itself?*

VII. CHANCELLOR'S PRIZE—\$30.00.

The prize which has been given in every previous year since the establishment of the Department at Iowa City, under the above title, for the

best notes of lectures, having been superseded by the use of printed synopses of the various courses of lectures, a prize of the above amount is offered by the Chancellor for the best essay upon the following question: *Is the present system of reporting adjudged cases beneficial or injurious to the science of law,—and how may it be improved?*

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The above prizes will be paid, at the option of the recipient, in money or in law-books, at the same (wholesale) rates at which text-books are supplied to the students of the Department. Or, the recipient may, if he prefers, receive the amount in the form of a gold medal, with suitable inscription.

2. The prizes numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, will be awarded by a committee of not less than three nor more than five members of the Iowa Bar., distinguished for their talents and professional and general culture. Application for the appointment of such a committee will be made to the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the Circuit Court of the U. S., sitting at Des Moines in May.

The theses intended to compete for these prizes must be written on white letter paper, in the manner prescribed by the rules of the Department for commencement theses. Each thesis must be distinguished by a motto, and accompanied by a sealed envelope, having the same motto on the outside, and the name of the author on a slip of paper within. No other distinctive mark of authorship must be attached to the thesis; and these envelopes will not be opened until the prizes are awarded, and then only for the purpose of ascertaining the persons entitled and returning the unsuccessful theses to their authors.

3. Should only one thesis be offered for either of these prizes, it will be in the discretion of the committee to award the prize or not, according to the merit of the thesis offered. Prizes not awarded will be reserved to be offered again for the same or other objects next year. The committee may also in their discretion divide any of the prizes among different competitors.

4. All theses intended to compete must be delivered to the Chancellor of the Department before June 1, 1876. The awards will be announced during the commencement exercises.

5. The competition for prizes, 1, 2 and 7, will be confined to students graduating at the commencement of 1876. That for prizes 3, 4 5 and 6 is open to all who are members of the Department during the Spring Term of 1876.



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Announcement 1885-6.



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ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

LAW DEPARTMENT

OF THE

State University of Iowa

AT

IOWA CITY, IOWA.

1885-6.

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY.

1885.

FACULTY.

JOSIAH L. PICKARD, LL. D.,
President.

LEWIS W. ROSS, A. M.,
Chancellor of the Department, and Resident Professor.

JAMES M. LOVE, LL. D.,
*Professor of Commercial Law, the Law of Persons, and
Federal Practice.*

EMLIN McCLAIN, A. M., LL. B.,
Resident Professor of Law.

EDWARD M. BOOTH, A. M.,
Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory.

LECTURERS.

AUSTIN ADAMS, LL. D.
JOHN N. ROGERS, LL. D.
JOHN F. DUNCOMBE, A. M.
GEO. G. WRIGHT, LL. D.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The course of instruction in the Law Department of the State University of Iowa extends over two school years of forty weeks each. The first year of the course is known as the Junior year, and the second as the Senior year. The school year is divided into three terms, corresponding with the terms of the Collegiate Department. The fall term commences September 16th, 1885, and ends December 22d, 1885. The winter term commences January 6th, 1886, and ends March 30th, 1886. The spring term commences April 7th, 1886, and ends June 22d, 1886, with the close of the school year.

The course of study includes both doctrine and practice, and is designed to answer the demands of an intelligent public sentiment. The subjects of study are presented in their natural order. The methods of instruction are such as have been tested by experience. These call into use text-books, recitations, explanations, lectures, leading cases, exercises in pleading and procedure, quiz clubs, and moot-courts. The opportunity and necessity for individual effort on the part of teachers and pupils, are the distinguishing characteristics of this school. On the one part, Chancellor Ross and Prof. McClain devote their entire time to the department. Prof. Love devotes to the work ten weeks of each year. Lecturers Adams, Rogers, Duncombe, and Wright, together, occupy six weeks of each year. Prof. Booth divides his time, as instructor in rhetoric and oratory, between the Law and Collegiate Departments. On the other part, each student is required to give his whole time to the studies assigned. In this school the teachers are expected to know the students, and the students are expected to know each other, and to work together.

* The subjects of study in the Junior and Senior years are kept separate, as far as practicable. The regular exercises occupy from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M. The members of the respective classes are arranged into divisions for moot-court and rhetorical work, occupying the afternoons of the school days. Club courts, as voluntary organizations, are maintained, holding their sessions regularly, on Saturdays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 M. The lecture and library halls, and moot-court rooms, are accessible from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. of each week day.

The law library contains over 3,000 volumes, including the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of twenty states of the Union, viz.: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine,

Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey (Law and Equity), Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. It also contains the American Reports, the American Decisions, Dillon's and McCrary's Circuit Court Reports, New York Chancery Reports, Missouri Appeals Reports, a collection of the more valuable English Reports, Meyer's Federal Decisions, Western Jurist, The Reporter, American Law Review, Central Law Journal, Legal News, Northwestern Reporter, Federal Reporter, Pacific Reporter, and Criminal Law Magazine. It also includes American and English texts, digests, and statutes, together with a collection of the more valuable legal classics.

The University Library, containing 15,000 volumes, including many books of great interest to the legal student, is open to all law students in common with the students of the other departments.

No special charge is made for the use of either the Law or University Library. The Law Library is strictly a library for reference. No book can be withdrawn from it. The University Library is a circulating library, but under stringent regulations.

The conditions of graduation are, two years attendance, good character, full age, and requisite legal learning. *Provided*, that one year's study in an office, or law school, or one year's active practice as a licensed attorney, may be counted as a time-equivalent, for not exceeding one year in this school. *Provided further*, that applicants for time credits, must undergo a reasonable examination upon the several subjects in the two years' course, not regularly studied in this school.

Candidates for graduations, when certified, as such, by the Law Faculty, are publicly examined, either in the Supreme Court of Iowa or by a committee of the bar of that court, in the University buildings, in Iowa City.

A diploma is awarded by the Board of Regents to each person passed by the court, which constitutes him a graduate of the department, and entitles him to be sworn as an attorney and counselor without further examination.

The custom is for a Justice of the Supreme Court to be present at the June commencement, to administer the oath of admission to the State Courts, and for a Justice of the Federal Courts to be present and follow with the administration of the oath of admission to the Federal Courts. After being thus sworn, certificates of admission to the several courts are delivered without further expense.

When a candidate for graduation is under age, he may be finally examined, and his diploma may be awarded; but its delivery, and his admission to the bar, will be in abeyance until he attains the age of twenty-one years.

Particular attention is invited to the annexed schedules, indicating the subjects, mode of presentation, and text-books used, and also the time allotted to each subject. The texts, *in course*, from which recitations will be required, as shown in the schedules, are as follows, those in italics being used by both Junior and Senior classes: Walker's American Law; Ross's Common Law, and Code Pleading and Procedure; Annotated Code of Iowa, with Supplement;

McClain's Criminal Law and Procedure; Vol. I., Greenleaf on Evidence; Schouler on Bailments and Carriers; ——— International Law; Cooley's Torts; Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law; Tiedeman's Real Property; Bispham's Equity; Boone's Corporations; Benjamin's Chalmers' Digest of Bills and Notes; Bishop on Contracts; and Jones on Chattel Mortgages.

The above books are not kept on sale, by dealers in Iowa City. Arrangements have been made, with the several publishers, to deliver text books at Iowa City, as needed, and at prices much below list rates. Any one wishing to take advantage of these terms, may apply, by letter or otherwise, to the Chancellor of the department. The University owns thirty full sets of text books, which will be rented to students at \$15.00 per year, payable in advance. Since the demand may exceed the supply, persons wishing to rent, should apply, before the opening of the Fall Term, by letter or otherwise.

Students may enroll at any time. It is better however to enter at the beginning of a term, and best to enter at the commencement of the school year. The Faculty reserves the right to exclude any applicant, for enrollment, lacking an English education.

The rate of tuition established by the Board of Regents is \$20.00 per term, or \$50.00 per year, payable in either case, in advance, to the Treasurer of the University. Every student, upon passing his final examination, is required to pay the sum of \$6.00, as a graduation fee. There are no other fees or charges.

Boarding and lodging can be had at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week. Students boarding in clubs, easily bring their outlay within the minimum sum.

Much attention is given, in this school, to legal nomenclature. Without a clear understanding of the meaning of legal terms and phrases, it is impossible to acquire a mastery of the language of the law. As one means to this end, every student should have constant access to a law dictionary. The standards are, Bouvier, Abbott, and Burrill. Any edition, of either work, will answer. Many students, not able to buy, may have opportunity to borrow from professional friends.

In addition to the *text books in course*, and the dictionary just alluded to, students will find it much to their advantage, when within their means, to procure and keep in their rooms, for daily and convenient reference, such books as Blackstone and Kent; Parsons, Story, or Wharton on Contracts; Bishop's Criminal Law; Washburn on Real Property; Daniel on Negotiable Instruments; Pierce on Railroads; May on Insurance, and Cooley's Constitutional Limitations.

The books, in the schedules annexed, marked with an asterisk, are in the department library, and subject to use as books of reference.

Preliminary examinations of students asking advanced standing will commence on Tuesday, preceding the opening of the fall, winter and spring terms, respectively.

In accordance with the established custom, of the department, the Law Faculty will submit one subject for prize essay — the prize being twenty dollars in money. Competitors must deliver their essays to the Chancellor of the department, on or before June 16th, 1886.

The standing Secretary of the class of 1884-5, is John M. Read, Des Moines, Iowa. It is expected that all matters of class history, including the location and avocation of the members, will be forwarded to and preserved by the class Secretary.

Further information concerning the department may be obtained by addressing

LEWIS W. ROSS, Chancellor,
Iowa City, Iowa.

SCHEDULE, FALL TERM, 1885.—FOURTEEN WEEKS.

JUNIOR SUBJECTS.

SENIOR SUBJECTS.

JUNIOR SUBJECTS.		SENIOR SUBJECTS.	
(2.) COMMON LAW AND CODE PLEADING, AND PROCEDURE. <i>Lectures. Recitations in Ross's Outlines of Common Law and Code Pleading, and Procedure. References to *Stephen, *Chitty, *Gould, *Puterbaugh, *Bliss, and special cases. Eight weeks, one hour per day. Ross.</i>	(1.) TOPICS INTRODUCTORY TO THE STUDY AND PRACTICE OF LAW. <i>Lectures, one week, one hour per day. Wright.</i>	(20.) CONSTITUTION AND JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL COURTS. <i>Lectures. References to *Curtis, *Spear and selected cases McClain.</i>	(21.) THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. <i>Lectures. Recitations in Teideman on Real Property. References to *Washburn on Real Property, *Jones on Real Estate Mortgages, *Thompson on Homesteads, and selected cases, aided by blackboard outlines. Eight weeks, one hour per day. Ross.</i>
	(3.) MUNICIPAL LAW. <i>Lectures. Recitations in chapters 1-33, Walker's American Law. References to *Blackstone, *Kent, and selected cases. Four weeks, one hour per day. McClain.</i>	(22.) CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. <i>Lectures. Recitations in McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure, and Title XXV., Code of Iowa. References to selected cases. Four weeks, one hour per day. McClain.</i>	(23.) PROCEDURE IN ATTACHMENT, EXECUTION, REPLEVIN, AND EJECTMENT. <i>Lectures. Recitations in Ross's Outlines of Common Law and Code Pleading, and Procedure. References to special cases. Five weeks, one hour per day. Ross.</i>
	(4.) CRIMINAL LAW. <i>Lectures. Recitations in McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure. References to *Bishop, *Wharton, and selected cases. Four weeks, one hour per day. McClain.</i>	(6.) THE LAW OF EVIDENCE. <i>Lectures. Recitations in Vol. I. Greenleaf on Evidence. References to *Wharton, *Best, and selected cases. Four weeks, two hours per day. Love.</i>	
	(5.) THE CONSTITUTION, AND JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF IOWA. PRACTICE IN JUSTICES' COURTS. <i>Lectures. Recitations in the Code of Iowa—particularly in Title XXI. Five weeks, one hour per day. McClain.</i>		

Junior examinations, one week.

Senior examinations, one week.

SCHEDULE, WINTER TERM, 1886.—TWELVE WEEKS.

JUNIOR SUBJECTS.

(7.) THE LAW OF BAILMENTS. *Recitations* in Schouler on Bailments. References to selected cases. *Four* weeks, *one* hour per day. *McClain*.

(8.) THE LAW OF CARRIERS. *Lectures. Recitations* in Schouler on Carriers. References to *Hutchinson on Carriers, and selected cases. *Four* weeks, *one* hour per day. *McClain*.

(9.) THE LAW OF PROCEDURE, RELATING TO TRIALS, JUDGMENTS AND NEW TRIALS. *Lectures. Recitations* in the Code of Iowa—particularly, Titles XVII. and XIX. References to selected cases. *Four* weeks, *one* hour per day. *McClain*.

(10) DOMESTIC RELATIONS. *Lectures*. References to *Schouler on Domestic Relations. Titles XV. and XVI., Code of Iowa, and selected cases.
INSURANCE. *Lectures*. References to *Flanders and *May on Fire, and *Bliss on Life Insurance, Title IX., Code of Iowa, and selected cases. In all *three* weeks, *two* hours per day. *Adams*.

(11.) THE LAW OF PATENTS *Lectures*. References to selected cases. *Two* weeks, *two* hours per day. *Love*.
THE LAW OF SALES. *Lectures*. References to *Story, *Benjamin and selected cases. *One* week, *two* hours per day. *Love*.

(12.) INTERNATIONAL LAW. CONFLICT OF LAWS. *Lectures. Recitations* in ——— International Law. References to *Story's Conflict of Laws, and selected cases. *Four* weeks, *one* hour per day. *McClain*.

(13.) RAILROAD LAW. *Lectures*. References to *Pierce on Railroads, and selected cases. *One* week, *two* hours per day. *Duncombe*.

SENIOR SUBJECTS.

(24.) EQUITY AND EQUITY PROCEDURE. *Lectures. Recitations* in Bispham on Equity. References to *Story, *Pomeroy, and special cases, aided by blackboard outlines. *Eight* weeks, *one* hour per day. *Ross*.

(26.) PROCEDURE IN FORECLOSURE, PARTITION, INJUNCTION AND DIVORCE. *Lectures. Recitations* in Ross's Outlines of Common Law, Pleading and Procedure. References to Titles XV. and XX., Code of Iowa, and special cases. *Four* weeks, *one* hour per day. *Ross*.

SCHEDULE, SPRING TERM, 1886.—ELEVEN WEEKS.

JUNIOR SUBJECTS.

SENIOR SUBJECTS.

(14.) THE LAW OF TORTS. <i>Lectures. Recitations</i> in Cooley on Torts. References to *Bigelow, *Addison, and selected cases, aided by blackboard outlines. <i>Seven weeks, one hour per day. Ross.</i>	(15.) ELEMENTS OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE. <i>Lectures. References</i> to *Wharton and Stille, and selected cases. <i>One and one-half weeks, two hours per day. McClain.</i>	(27.) PROBATE LAW. <i>Lectures. Recitations</i> in Titles XV. and XVI., Code of Iowa. References to *Herrick and Doxsee, *Horne, *Gary, and special cases, aided by blackboard outlines. <i>Two weeks, one hour per day. Ross.</i>
(16.) FEDERAL PRACTICE. <i>Lectures. References</i> to selected cases. <i>Two weeks, two hours per day. Love.</i> THE LAW OF ADMIRALTY. <i>Lectures. References</i> to selected cases. <i>One week, two hours per day. Love.</i>	(17.) PROCEDURE, INCLUDING APPEALS, CERTIORARI, MANDAMUS, CONTEMPTS, AND HABEAS CORPUS. <i>Lectures. Recitations</i> in Titles XIX. and XX., Code of Iowa. References to selected cases. <i>Five weeks, one hour per day. McClain.</i> (29.) THE LAW OF CONTRACTS. <i>Review. Recitations</i> in Bishop on Contracts. References to *Parsons, *Story, *Wharton, and selected cases. <i>Four weeks, one hour per day. McClain.</i>	(28.) BILLS AND NOTES. <i>Review. Recitations</i> in Benjamin's Chalmers' Digest. References to *Story, *Daniel, and special cases. <i>Four weeks, one hour per day. Ross.</i>
(18.) EXERCISES IN CODE PLEADING. <i>Two weeks, one hour per day. McClain.</i>	(19.) RIGHTS OF PROPERTY AFFECTED BY CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. <i>Lectures. References</i> to selected cases. <i>One week, one hour per day. Rogers.</i>	(30.) FINAL SENIOR REVIEW. <i>Three weeks, one hour per day. Faculty.</i>

(31.) Final Examinations and Commencement. *One week.*

GRADUATES OF 1884.

LAW DEPARTMENT — DEGREE LL.B.

Adams, Ilo W.	Gilliland, Shirley.	Nicodemus, Anderson.
Anderson, Charles S.	Griffith, Fred. D.	Nettels, Chas. Henry.
Arnold, Isaac W.	Grubb, Geo. H.	Norris, Homer F.
Arnold, Henry, F.,	Grundy, Alfred.	O'Bryan, Edward.
Allison, Alvah.	Haller, Charles W.	O'Dea, Thos. B. S.
Baldwin, Robert R.	Harvey, Frederick H.	Opp, Schuyler.
Baldwin, Fred. E.	Hamilton, Daniel W.	Packard, Albert M.
Bereman, Harold A.	Hass, Fred, Jr.	Pomeroy, Fred. E.
Biernatzki, Albert C.	Hayward, William F.	Raymond, John M.
Brown, James.	Hobson, Linnaeus D.	Reed, Samuel B.
Brown, Joseph A.	Hopkins, Selden G.	Rice, Lory A.
Brown, Leighton E.	Higgs, Austin H.	Richardson, Ira C.
Barnhart, H. Franklin.	Jones, William G.	Robb, Matthew B.
Campbell, Charles E.	Judge, Patrick H.	Schulte, Anthony G.
Carpenter, Charles A.	Keeler, Silas A.	Schricker, Wm. E.
Clark, Alexander.	Kelly, James Q.	Seaman, Allen B.
Clark, Edward D.	Kersey, William E.	Sharp, William T.
Carson, John D.	Larson, Lewis J.	Sibley, Stephen H.
Clawson, Leslie E.	Lane, Leland B.	Southard, Wm. H.
Converse, Chas. H.	Leonard, Wm. C.	Stafford, W. Walter.
Caldwell, John R.	Lewis, A. Eugene.	Stanton, Lemuel J.
Dane, Harry H.	Longhouse, Wilber J.	Stevens, Frederick C.
Danskin, James H.	Lutton, Geo. W.	Smith, Will H.
Drahos, Vincel.	McFall, Gideon B.	Sutton, Lyle F.
Edwards, Ayers M.	Metcalf, John A.	Thomas, Zadoc W.
Edwards, Millard F.	Miller, Reverdy J.	Van Horn, Howard L.
Edgar, Edmund B.	Moyer, Morris J.	Weighton, John.
Erskine, Harlo L.	Mullally, John F.	White, Alfred M.
Fairchild, Clement W.	McAuley, Thos. B.	White, Henry C.
Farr, Charles W.	McCollister, Wm. W.	Whitfield, Daniel E.
Fletcher, Francis A.	Maurer, Chas. F.	Whitney, Wm. B.
Friend, Fred. H.	Montague, Richard W.	Williams, J. Douglas.
Gallaher, J. Albert.	Murray, John C.	Wright, Carlton C.
Gilbert, James I.	Needham, Oscar M.	Wertz, Frank L.
	Newman, Thos. G.	

UNDER GRADUATES, 1884-5.

SENIOR CLASS.

Baxter, Chauncey L.
Burton, Asa H.
Bloom, Robert J. W.
Denman, Asahel Holmes,
Davies, John A.
Fancher, Charles H.
Farrell, Patrick.
Fitzgerald, Harry J.
Good, Benjamin F.
Good, Edward E.
Higgins, Charles H.
Long, Elmer E.

Morris, Lester M.
Mahoney, Timothy J.
McCay, Arnold.
Read, John M.
Riley George W.
Ridenour, Jacob C.
Rogers, Derick L.
Smith, Ed. P.
Stephens, Delos, D.
Tidball, Samuel H.
Weld, Homer E.
Whitcomb, C. B.

Lyon, Charles E.

— 25

JUNIOR CLASS.

Bemis, Arthur R.
Bevington, Thomas F.
Blackwell, Warren S.
Blake, Eugene L.
Burke, John.
Chamberlin, Wm. M.
Daly, Michael J.
Evans, Hiram K.
Gallagher, Charles J.
Glenn, William.
Hendricks, R. S.
Hinkley, H. D.
Hixon, Claude S.
Hoeppner, Christian.
Hoeppner, Ernest.
Hoskinson, R. Emmitt.

Hurd, Elijah H.
Irwin, Arthur L.
Kessler, William F.
Kingsley, Willis S.
Macomber, Frank L.
Manatt, Clement V.
Marmon, Charles L.
Mitchell, John, Jr.
McNeel, Albert William.
Palmer, Ellis M.
Seeley, William B.
Skeen, Francis M.
Sutherland, Donald G.
Swaine, James.
Wade, Martin J.
Widney, Wallie.

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Law Department

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

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ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

LAW DEPARTMENT

OF THE

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA,

AT

IOWA CITY, IOWA.

1886-7.

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY.

1886.

FACULTY.

JOSIAH L. PICKARD, LL. D.,
President.

LEWIS W. ROSS, A. M.,
Chancellor of the Department, and Resident Professor.

JAMES M. LOVE, LL. D.,*
*Professor of Commercial Law, the Law of Persons, and
Federal Practice.*

EMLIN McCLAIN, A. M., LL. B.,
Resident Professor of Law.

EDWARD M. BOOTH, A. M.,
Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory.

LECTURERS.

AUSTIN ADAMS, LL. D.†

JOHN N. ROGERS, LL. D.

JOHN F. DUNCOMBE, A. M.

GEORGE G. WRIGHT, LL. D.

* Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Iowa.

† Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The course of instruction in the Law Department of the State University of Iowa extends over two school years of forty weeks each. The first year of the course is known as the Junior year, and the second as the Senior year. The school year is divided into three terms, corresponding with the terms of the Collegiate Department. The fall term commences September 15th, 1886, and ends December 21st, 1886. The winter term commences January 5th, 1887, and ends March 29th, 1887. The spring term commences April 6th, 1887, and ends June 21st, 1887, with the close of the school year.

The course of study includes both doctrine and practice, and is designed to answer the demands of an intelligent public sentiment. The subjects of study are presented in their natural order. The methods of instruction are such as have been tested by experience. These call into use text-books, recitations, explanations, lectures, leading cases, exercises in pleading and procedure, quiz-clubs, and moot-courts. The opportunity and necessity for individual effort on the part of teachers and pupils are the distinguishing characteristics of this school. On the one part, Chancellor Ross and Prof. McClain devote their entire time to the department. Prof. Love devotes to the work ten weeks of each year. Lecturers Adams, Rogers, Duncombe, and Wright, together, occupy six weeks of each year. Prof. Booth divides his time, as instructor in rhetoric and oratory, between the Law and Collegiate Departments. On the other part, each student is required to give his whole time to the studies assigned. In this school the teachers are expected to know the students, and the students to know each other, and to work together.

The subjects of study in the Junior and Senior years are kept separate, as far as practicable. The regular exercises occupy from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M. The members of the respective classes are arranged into divisions for moot-court and rhetorical work, occupying the afternoons of the school days. Club courts, as voluntary organizations, are maintained, holding their sessions regularly, on Saturdays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 M. The lecture and library halls, and moot-court rooms, are accessible from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., of each week-day.

The law library contains over 3,600 volumes, including the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of twenty states in the Union, viz.: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey (Law and Equity), Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. It also contains the American Reports, the American Decisions, Dillon's and McCrary's Circuit Court Reports, New York Chancery Reports, Missouri Appeals Reports, a collection of the more valuable English Reports, Meyer's Federal Decisions, Western Jurist, The Reporter, American Law Review, Central Law Journal, Legal News, Northwestern Reporter, Federal

Reporter, Pacific Reporter, Atlantic Reporter, Northeastern Reporter, Supreme Court Reporter, and Criminal Law Magazine. It also includes American and English texts, digests, and statutes, together with a collection of the more valuable legal classics.

The University library, containing 15,000 volumes, including many books of great interest to the legal student, is open to all law students in common with the students of the other departments.

No special charge is made for the use of either the law or University library. The law library is strictly a library for reference. No book can be withdrawn from it. The University library is a circulating library, but under stringent regulations.

The conditions of graduation are two years attendance, good character, full age, and requisite legal learning: *Provided*, that one year's study in an office or law school, or one year's active practice as a licensed attorney, may be counted as a time-equivalent for not exceeding one year in this school; *provided*, further, that applicants for time-credits must undergo a reasonable examination upon the several subjects in the two-years course not regularly studied in this school.

Candidates for graduation, when certified as such by the Law Faculty, are publicly examined, either in the Supreme Court of Iowa or by a committee of the bar of that court, in the University buildings, in Iowa City.

A diploma is awarded by the Board of Regents to each person passed by the court, which constitutes him a graduate of the department, and entitles him to be sworn as an attorney and counselor without further examination.

The custom is for a Justice of the Supreme Court to be present at the June commencement to administer the oath of admission to the state courts, and for a justice of the federal courts to be present and follow with the administration of the oath of admission to the federal courts. After being thus sworn, certificates of admission to the several courts are delivered without further expense.

When a candidate for graduation is under age, he may be finally examined, and his diploma may be awarded, but its delivery and his admission to the bar will be in abeyance until he attains the age of twenty-one years.

Particular attention is invited to the annexed schedules, indicating the subjects, mode of presentation, and text-books used, and also the time allotted to each subject. The texts *in course* from which recitations will be required, as shown in the schedules, are as follows, those in italics being used by both Junior and Senior classes: Walker's American Law; Ross's *Common Law*, and *Code Pleading and Procedure*; *Annotated Code of Iowa, with Supplement*; McClain's *Criminal Law and Procedure*; Greenleaf on *Evidence, Vol. I.*; Schouler on *Bailments and Carriers*; ——— International Law; Cooley's *Torts*; Cooley's *Principles of Constitutional Law*; Desty's *Federal Procedure*; Indemaur's *Principles of the Common Law*; Tiedeman's *Real Property*; Bispham's *Equity*; Boone's *Corporations*; Benjamin's-Chalmers' *Digest of Bills and Notes*; Bishop on *Contracts*; Jones on *Chattel Mortgages*.

The above books are not kept on sale by dealers in Iowa City. Arrangements have been made with the several publishers to deliver text-books at

Iowa City as needed, and at prices much below list-rates. Any one wishing to take advantage of these terms may apply, by letter or otherwise, to the Chancellor of the department. The University owns thirty full sets of text-books, which will be rented to students at \$15 per year, payable in advance. Since the demand may exceed the supply, persons wishing to rent should apply before the opening of the fall term, by letter or otherwise.

Students may enroll at any time. It is better, however, to enter at the beginning of the term, and best to enter at the commencement of the school year. The Faculty reserves the right to exclude any applicant for enrollment lacking an English education.

The rate of tuition established by the Board of Regents is \$20 per term, or \$50 per year, payable in either case, in advance, to the Treasurer of the University. Every student, upon passing his final examination, is required to pay the sum of \$6 as a graduation fee. There are no other fees or charges.

Boarding and lodging can be had at from \$3 to \$5 per week. Students boarding in clubs easily bring their outlay within the minimum sum.

Much attention is given in this school to legal nomenclature. Without a clear understanding of the meaning of legal terms and phrases, it is impossible to acquire a mastery of the language of the law. As one means to this end, every student should have constant access to a law dictionary. The standards are Bouvier, Abbott, and Burrill. Any edition of either work will answer. Many students not able to buy may have opportunity to borrow from professional friends.

In addition to the text-books *in course* and the dictionary just alluded to, students will find it much to their advantage, when within their means, to procure and keep in their rooms, for daily and convenient reference, such books as Blackstone and Kent; Parsons, Story, or Wharton on Contracts; Bishop's Criminal Law; Washburn on Real Property; Daniel on Negotiable Instruments; Pierce on Railroads; May on Insurance; and Cooley's Constitutional Limitations.

The books in the schedules annexed marked with an asterisk are in the department library, and subject to use as books of reference.

Preliminary examinations of students asking advanced standing will commence on the Tuesday preceding the opening of the fall, winter, and spring terms, respectively.

In accordance with the established custom of the department, the Law Faculty will submit two subjects for prize essays, the prizes being each \$20 in money. Competitors must deliver their essays to the Chancellor of the department on or before June 16th, 1887.

The standing Secretary of the class of 1885-86 is Charles C. Clark, Burlington, Iowa. It is expected that all matters of class history, including the location and avocation of the members, will be forwarded to and preserved by the class Secretary.

Further information concerning the Law Department may be obtained by addressing

LEWIS W. ROSS, Chancellor,

Iowa City, Iowa.

SCHEDULE, FALL TERM, 1886.—FOURTEEN WEEKS.

JUNIOR SUBJECTS.

COMMON LAW AND CODE PLEADING, AND PROCEDURE. *Lectures. Recitations* in Ross's Outlines of Common Law and Code Pleading, and Procedure. References to *Stephen, *Chitty, *Gould, *Putnam, *Baugh, *Bliss, and special cases. *Eight weeks, one hour per day. Ross.*

THE CONSTITUTION AND JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF IOWA. PRACTICE IN JUSTICES COURTS. *Lectures. Recitations* in the Code of Iowa—particularly in Title XXI. *Five weeks, one hour per day. McClain.*

TOPICS INTRODUCTORY TO THE STUDY AND PRACTICE OF LAW. *Lectures, one week, one hour per day. Wright.*

MUNICIPAL LAW. *Lectures. Recitations* in chapters 1-33 of Walker's American Law. References to *Blackstone, *Kent, and selected cases. *Four weeks, one hour per day. McClain.*

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. *Lectures. Recitations* in Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law. References to *Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, *Pomeroy's Constitutional Law, *Story on the Constitution, and selected cases. *Four weeks, one hour per day. McClain.*

CONSTITUTION AND JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL COURTS. *Lectures. Recitations* in Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law. References to *Curtis, *Spear, and selected cases. *McClain.*

CRIMINAL LAW. *Lectures. Recitations* in McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure. References to *Bishop, *Wharton, and selected cases. *Four weeks, one hour per day. McClain.*

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. *Lectures. Recitations* in McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure, and Title XXV, Code of Iowa. References to selected cases. *Four weeks, one hour per day. McClain.*

PROCEDURE IN ATTACHMENT, EXECUTION, REPLEVIN, AND EJECTMENT. *Lectures. Recitations* in Ross's Outlines of Common Law and Code Pleading, and Procedure. References to special cases. *Five weeks, one hour per day. Ross.*

SENIOR SUBJECTS.

Junior examinations, one week.

Senior examinations, one week.

SCHEDULE, WINTER TERM, 1887.—TWELVE WEEKS.

JUNIOR SUBJECTS.

THE LAW OF BAILMENTS. *Recitations* in Schouler on Bailments. References to selected cases. *Four* weeks, *one* hour per day. *McClain*.

THE LAW OF CARRIERS. *Lectures*. *Recitations* in Schonler on Carriers. References to *Hutchinson on Carriers, and selected cases. *Four* weeks, *one* hour per day. *McClain*.

PROCEDURE, INCLUDING APPEALS, CERTIORARI, MANDAMUS, CONTEMPTS, AND HABEAS CORPUS. *Lectures*. *Recitations* in Titles XIX. and XX., Code of Iowa. References to selected cases. *Four* weeks, *one* hour per day. *McClain*.

THE LAW OF PROCEDURE, RELATING TO TRIALS, JUDGMENTS, AND NEW TRIALS. *Lectures*. *Recitations* in the Code of Iowa—particularly, Titles XVII. and XIX. References to selected cases. *Four* weeks, *one* hour per day. *McClain*.

AGENCY. *Lectures*. References to *Story on Agency. *One* week, *two* hours per day.—*Love*.
THE LAW OF BILLS AND NOTES. *Lectures*. References to *Benjamin's-Chalmers' Digest, *Daniel on Negotiable Instruments, *Parsons on Bills and Notes, *Bytes on Bills, Title XIV. Code of Iowa, and selected cases. *Three* weeks, *two* hours per day. *Love*.

INTERNATIONAL LAW. CONFLICT OF LAWS. *Lectures*. *Recitations* in — International Law. References to *Story's Federal Procedure. *Recitations* in Desty's Federal Procedure. *Four* weeks, *one* hour per day. *Ross*.

RAILROAD LAW. *Lectures*. Reference to *Pierce on Railroads, and selected cases. *One* week, *two* hours per day. *Duncombe*.

SENIOR SUBJECTS.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS AND PROBATE LAW. *Review*. References to Code, Titles XV. and XVI., and selected cases. *Four* weeks, *one* hour per day. *Ross*.

EQUITY AND EQUITY PROCEDURE. *Lectures*. *Recitations* in Bishop on Equity. References to *Story, *Pomeroy, and special cases, aided by black-board outlines. *Eight* weeks, *one* hour per day. *Ross*.

PROCEDURE IN FORECLOSURE, PARTITION, INJUNCTION, AND DIVORCE. *Lectures*. *Recitations* in Ross's Outlines of Common Law, and Code Pleading and Procedure. References to Titles XV. and XX., Code of Iowa, and special cases. *Four* weeks, *one* hour per day. *Ross*.

SCHEDULE, SPRING TERM, 1887.—ELEVEN WEEKS.

JUNIOR SUBJECTS.

SENIOR SUBJECTS.

THE LAW OF TORTS. <i>Lectures. Recitations</i> in Cooley on Torts. References to *Bigelow, *Addison, and selected cases, aided by black-board outlines. <i>Seven weeks, one hour per day. Ross.</i>	PARTNERSHIPS. <i>Lectures.</i> References to *Story on Partnerships. <i>Two weeks, two hours per day. Love.</i>	INSURANCE, REVIEW. <i>Two weeks, one hour per day. McClain.</i>
THE LAW OF CORPORATIONS. <i>Lectures.</i> References to *Boone on Corporations, *Angell and Ames on Corporations, *Dillon on Municipal Corporations, and selected cases. <i>Two weeks, two hours per day. Adams.</i> THE LAW OF VENDORS AND PURCHASERS. <i>Lectures.</i> References to *Sugden on Vendors and Purchasers, and selected cases. <i>One week, two hours per day. Adams.</i>	CONTRACTS, REVIEW. <i>Recitations</i> in Bishop on Contracts. <i>Two weeks, one hour per day. McClain.</i>	
CHATTEL MORTGAGES AND COLLATERAL SECURITIES. <i>Lectures. Recitations</i> in Jones on Chattel Mortgages. References to *Colebrook on Collateral Securities, and selected cases. <i>Two weeks, McClain.</i>	EVIDENCE, REVIEW. <i>Recitations</i> in Vol. I., Greenleaf on Evidence. <i>Four weeks, one hour per day. Ross.</i>	
JUNIOR REVIEW. References to Junior Text, and selected cases. <i>Three weeks, one hour per day.</i>	SENIOR REVIEW. <i>Two weeks, two hours per day.</i>	
RIGHTS OF PROPERTY AFFECTED BY CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. <i>Lectures.</i> References to selected cases. <i>One week, one hour per day. Rogers.</i>	Final Examinations and Commencement. <i>One week.</i>	

GRADUATES OF 1885.

LAW DEPARTMENT—DEGREE LL. B.

Baxter, Chauncey L.	Long, Elmer E.
Burton, Asa H.	Mahoney, Timothy J.
Bloom, Robert J. W.	McCay, Arnold.
Denman, Asahel Holmes.	Read, John M.
Davies, John A.	Ridenour, Jacob C.
Fancher, Charles H.	Rogers, Derick L.
Farrell, Patrick.	Smith, Ed. P.
Fitzgerald, Harry J.	Tidball, Samuel H.
Good, Benjamin F.	Weld, Homer E.
Good, Edward E.	Whitcomb, C. B.
Higgins, Charles H.	Lyon, Charles E.

UNDER GRADUATES OF 1885-6.

SENIOR CLASS.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Bemis, Arthur R.		Independence.
Bevington, Thomas F.		Ames.
B. S., Iowa Agricultural College, 1885.		
Blake, Eugene L.		Palmyra.
Blackwell, Warren		Durant.
Burke, John		Sigourney.
Butler, Frank S.		Boone.
Chamberlin, William M.		Iowa City.
Clark, Charles C.		Burlington.
A. B., State University of Iowa, 1881.		
Cobb, William H.		Iowa City.
A. B., State University of Iowa, 1883.		
Davenport, James W.		Oskaloosa.
B. S., Iowa Wesleyan College.		
Davis, Thomas		Marion.
Evans, Hiram K.		Seymour.
Funk, William D.		Blair.
Gallagher, Charles J.		Monticello.
Gardner, Joseph G.		Burlington.
A. B., Dartmouth College, 1883.		
Haden, Charles F.		Panora.
Hixson, Claude S.		Albion.
Hoeppner, Christian		Hamburg.
Hoeppner, Earnst		Hamburg.
Hoskinson, Robert S.		Holt.
Hurd, Elijah H.		Le Mars.
Kessler, William F.		Bennett.
Kingsley, Willis S.		Waverly.
Liggett, Howard C.		Iowa City.
Manatt, Clement V.		Kalona.
Marmon, Charles L.		Jefferson.
Marshall, William L.		Knoxville.
Mitchell, John		Marion.
Macomber, Frank L.		Carroll.
McNeel, Arthur W.		Gilman.
Ogle, John B.		Mankato, Minn.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Palmer, Ellis M.		Holdridge, Neb.
Pugh, Robert W.		Thornburg.
Seeley, William B.		Primrose.
Stevens, Delos D.		La Fayette.
Sutherland, Donald G. W.		Clarinda.
Swaine, James R.		Smithland.
Wade, Martin J.		Iowa City.
Wetzel, John H.		Bellefonte, Penn.

A. B., College of Northern Illinois.

Wood, Abram G.	Fonda.	— 40.
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JUNIOR CLASS.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Aldridge, Wesley		Britt.
Allen, Byron J.		Marshalltown.
Baldwin, Albert M.		Tower City, D. T.
Barnes, George B.		Rushville, Ill.
Bennett, Frederick A.		Manning.
Burnes, John F.		Charles City.
Burrows, A. S.		Norfolk, Neb.

A. B., State University of Iowa, 1886.

Chrisman, William H.	Council Bluffs.
Claussen, Alfred	Davenport.
Clemans, Hugh H.	Manchester.

Bh. B., Cornell College.

Daly, M. J.	Fergus Falls, Minn.
Dawson, George	Parkersburg.
Doran, James H.	Howard Lake, Minn.
Edmonds, Emmet L.	Pleasanton.
Harkness, Newton L.	Mabel, Minn.
Hinkley, Henry D.	Iowa City.
Hostettler, Bruno O.	Shell Rock.

B. Ph., State University of Iowa, 1885.

Irwin, Arthur L.	Davenport.
Lovell, Verner R.	Garner.

A. B., State University of Iowa, 1886.

Madeson, H. B.	Guthrie Center.
Martin, Isaac P.	Wayne, Neb.
McGrath, John W.	Emmetsburg.
Mendenhall, Culver H.	Iowa City.
Meredith, Camden A.	Allerton.
Montzheimer, Otto H.	Webster City.
Morgan, Alpha	Montezuma.
Newberry, Charles W.	Strawberry Point.
Norgord, Knut S.	Caledonia, D. T.
O'Sullivan, John W.	Lone Tree.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Pollans, Frank E.		Preston.
Preston, Clarence C.		Newton.
Rogde, Peter J.		Lee, Ill.
Sargent, Ed. B.		Vincennes.
Smith, Allen A.		Jesup.
Shepherd, James I.		Postville.
Snider, John		Alden.
Sullivan, John F.		Nichols.
*Steiniger, Oscar		Iowa City.
Swale, Frank F.		West Union.
Terwilliger, George H.		Seward, Neb.
Tillson, Stephen		Onawa.
Wallace, William S.		Bloomfield.
Wheeler, Orville D.		Sigourney.

B. Ph., State University of Iowa, 1885.

Wilson, E. Herschel Millville, N. J.

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* Deceased.

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STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

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ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

LAW DEPARTMENT

OF THE

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA,

AT

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1887--88.

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY.

1887.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

CHARLES A. SCHAEFFER, PH. D.,
President.

JAMES M. LOVE, LL. D.,
(U. S. District Judge for Southern District of Iowa.)
*Chancellor, and Professor of Commercial Law, Federal Practice,
and the Law of Patents.*

EMLIN McCLAIN, A. M., LL. B.,
Vice-Chancellor and Resident Professor of Law.

**Resident Professor of Law.*

LECTURERS.

AUSTIN ADAMS, LL. D.,
Chief Justice Supreme Court of Iowa.

JOHN F. DUNCOMBE, A. M.

GEORGE G. WRIGHT, LL. D.

*This place will be filled before the opening of the school year. Such additional assistance will be procured as the work requires.

CALENDAR FOR 1887-88.

1887.

September 14—Fall Term begins, Wednesday.

September 14—Examinations for admission to Senior standing.

December 20—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.

WINTER VACATION.

(Two weeks.)

1888.

January 4—Winter Term begins, Wednesday.

March 27—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.

SPRING VACATION.

(One week.)

April 4—Spring Term begins, Wednesday.

June 16—Chancellor's Closing Address, Saturday, 2 P. M.

June 19—Graduation of Class, Tuesday, 10 A. M.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The course of study in this department extends through two years designated as the Junior and Senior years, of forty weeks each, and each divided into three terms corresponding with the terms of the collegiate department.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

Instruction is given both by lectures and by recitations from text-books, accompanied with oral explanation and illustration by the instructor. On every subject (with but few unimportant exceptions) the student has some printed guide or assistance, either an approved text-book or a synopsis or outline, and in connection with this either a full course of lectures or accompanying oral expositions of the subject of each lesson. It is believed that this combination of oral teaching and recitation based upon some book or guide from which a lesson may be prepared by the student's personal study affords the most systematic instruction and thorough drill attainable and has the approval of the best teachers of law. Special attention is paid to the study of the doctrines of law by means of leading cases, for which the Law Library furnishes ample facilities and by means of which the student is trained in the methods of investigation which he will find it necessary to pursue in the practice of the profession.

SCHEDULE OF STUDIES.

The subjects for instruction in the Junior and Senior years respectively are separate and distinct, and in making the division of the work between them as well as in arranging that of each year, regard is had to the natural and systematic order of presentation. Subjects of most fundamental importance and general application are placed in the Junior year, whilst those which are more intricate and special and those in which instruction must be based largely upon doctrines peculiar to other branches are placed in the Senior year. Thus in the Junior year are placed the important subjects of Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law, Domestic Relations, Pleading, Evidence, and Negotiable Instruments, whilst in the Senior year are placed such subjects as Equity, Real Property, Partnership, Corporations, Carriers, Patents, and Federal Practice. The following schedule will show fully the subjects of each year's in-

struction, and it will be evident from it that all the work is provided for the student in each year that he ought to undertake. The order of presentation of these subjects during the year will be more fully determined and announced at the opening of the course.

The text-books mentioned in connection with each subject are those which the Faculty can approve. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are not required, but will be useful for reference. The others will be used in recitations.

JUNIOR YEAR.

Introduction to Municipal Law:

*Walker's American Law; *Pomeroy's Municipal Law; *Kent's Commentaries; *Blackstone's Commentaries.

Torts:

Cooley on Torts.

Contracts:

Parsons on contracts; *Bishop on Contracts (enlarged edition).

Negotiable Instruments:

Daniel on Negotiable Instruments; *Parsons on Notes and Bills; *Benjamin's Chalmers's Digest.

Domestic Relations:

*Schouler's Domestic Relations.

Pleading and Practice:

Ross' Outlines of Common Law and Code Pleading and Procedure; McClain's Annotated Statutes of Iowa; *Bliss on Code Pleading; *Pomeroy's Remedies and Remedial Rights.

Evidence:

Greenleaf on Evidence, Vol. I.

Criminal Law:

McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure; *Bishop on Criminal Law; *Wharton's Criminal Law; *May's Criminal Law, (student's series).

International Law:

*Wheaton's International Law.

Bailments:

*Schouler on Bailments including Carriers.

Sales:

*Benjamin on Sales.

Estates of Decedents; Probate Law.

SENIOR YEAR.

Real Property:

Tiedeman on Real Property; *Washburn on Real Property.

Equity:

Bispham's Principles of Equity; *Pomeroy's Equity Jurisprudence;
*Story's Equity Jurisprudence.

Agency:

(Parsons on Contracts); *Story on Agency.

Partnership:

(Parsons on Contracts); *Parsons on Partnership.

Insurance:

(Parsons on Contracts); *May on Insurance.

Corporations:

Boone on Corporations; *Angel and Ames on Corporations; *Morawetz on Corporations.

Railroad Law:

*Pierce on Railroads.

Chattel Mortgages:

Jones on Chattel Mortgages; *Herman on Chattel Mortgages.

Collateral Securities:

*Jones on Pledges, including Collateral Securities; Colebrooke on Collateral Securities.

*Jurisdiction and Practice of the Federal Courts.**Appellate Practice.**Criminal Procedure:*

McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure.

*Patents.**Constitutional Law:*

Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law.

Constitutional Limitations:

*Cooley's Constitutional Limitations.

MOOT COURTS.

In connection with the instruction in pleading and practice and in the important work of learning to apply legal principles to questions of fact moot courts have become a well recognized and important feature of the law school. Two such courts are conducted in connection with the department, holding their sessions on one or more afternoons of each week, each presided over by a member of the Faculty with the assistance of two associate judges selected for each session. It is deemed best to

keep the members of the two classes separate in this as in other work of the school, and it is thus possible to select the cases to be given out so that they may relate to subjects on which the students have already had instruction. The Senior Moot Court will be organized at the beginning of the fall term, whilst that of the Juniors will not commence its work until the winter term, practical exercises in pleading being given the members of that class during the fall term in connection with instruction in pleading and practice.

The method of conducting these courts is to give to two or more students, representing the attorneys on the opposite sides of the case, a statement of facts such as it may be supposed will be established by the evidence on the trial. On this statement pleadings are prepared by the opposing attorneys just as they would be in an actual case, being subject to attach in the same manner, until an issue of law or of fact is raised. This issue is then tried to the court, the statement of facts being regarded as the evidence received on the trial provided the issue is one of fact, and one of the associate judges prepares and announces the opinion of the court.

LAW LIBRARY.

Connected with the department and for the use of its students is a law library belonging to the University and containing about 3,800 volumes of law books, including the reports, complete, of the Supreme Court of the United States, of the highest courts of twenty states, including all the series of state reports most frequently referred to; also the series of American Reports and American Decisions, a good selection of English reports, and the standard text books on the principal legal topics, and, in addition, bound volumes of legal periodical literature.

The library rooms are open for the use of the students from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M., of each school day, and during the forenoon of Saturday, but no books can be taken from the library rooms except for use in Moot Courts.

The University library, containing 15,000 volumes, is open to the students of this department, as well as the other departments of the University, and books may be drawn from it under reasonable regulations. No extra charge is made for the privileges of either of these libraries.

FEES.

The rate of tuition established by the Board of Regents is \$20 per term, or \$50 per year, payable in either case, in advance, to the Treasurer of the University. Every student, upon passing his final examination, is required to pay the sum of \$7 as a graduation fee to cover the charge for diploma and for certificates of admission to the State and Federal Courts. There are no other fees or charges.

COST OF BOOKS.

The books required for use in recitation, and which the student must provide himself with are the following: JUNIOR YEAR.—Cooley on Torts, *Parsons on Contracts*, Daniel on Negotiable Instruments, Ross' Outlines of Common Law and Code Pleading and Procedure, *McClain's Annotated Statutes of Iowa*, Greenleaf on Evidence, Vol. I, *McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure*. SENIOR YEAR.—Tiedeman on Real Property, Bispham's Principles of Equity, Boone on Corporations, Jones on Chattel Mortgages, Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law, and the books named in the foregoing list for the 'Junior year *in italics*. The student in either year would find it greatly to his advantage to provide himself with a good law dictionary. These books may be procured from law book dealers or can be purchased through the department at a considerable reduction from usual prices. They are not kept for sale in the bookstores of Iowa City. The cost, new, and of the latest editions, to those purchasing through the department, will not exceed \$62.50, including a law dictionary, for the Junior year, or \$85 for both years. These books, with but one or two exceptions, are the leading text-books on the topics covered by them and essential to every good lawyer's library.

The department owns about 30 sets of the text-books above mentioned as required in the course, which it will rent to students, furnishing them all the books required for either year, not including a law dictionary, for \$15 for the year. As there are sometimes more calls for rent sets than can be met, those who desire to rent books should make application in advance.

ENROLLMENT.

Students may enroll at any time. It is better, however, to enter at the beginning of the term, and best to enter at the commencement of the school year. The Faculty reserves the right to exclude any applicant for enrollment lacking a good English education.

ADMISSION TO SENIOR STANDING.

A student may be admitted to the Senior class who has studied law for one year in this or some other law school, or under the direction of a practicing attorney, or has practiced law for one year as a licensed attorney in courts of record of this or some other state. If the claim for advanced standing is based upon other ground than attendance in this school certificates of the necessary facts must be presented when Senior standing is claimed.

In addition to showing sufficient length of study, the applicant for Senior standing must pass a satisfactory examination on such studies as he may have previously pursued, which must be such as to be a substantial equivalent for the studies of the Junior year in this school. Such an examination will be held on the first day the school year.

While provision is thus made to admit to advanced standing those students who have studied law in offices, or have practiced for a year, yet the Faculty strongly recommend that students contemplating the study of law shall enter upon their studies in a law school. Experience has demonstrated the great importance to the student of systematic instruction at the commencement of his studies. If he is unable to take a complete course in a law school, then he would find it much more advantageous to supplement his partial course with subsequent reading, than to enter upon such course of reading without knowledge of the fundamental principles of law or approved methods of study. Even those who have had previous reading in an office, will, it is believed, usually find the studies of the Junior year to be of greater importance to them than those of the Senior year, in obtaining a thorough and accurate knowledge of law.

GRADUATION.

Two years' study of law is essential to graduation. Of that time, one year, at least, must have been spent in this school. Study in another school, or under the direction of a practicing lawyer, or practice in a court of record, may be taken as an equivalent for a corresponding portion of the course in this department to the extent of one year. But before being recommended for graduation, the candidate who has pursued a portion of his studies elsewhere must satisfy the Faculty by passing an examination, or otherwise, of his proficiency in those studies.

Candidates for graduation must be of good character and twenty-one years of age, and must, upon being recommended by the Faculty, pass a final examination before a committee of examiners, appointed by the Supreme Court of Iowa, conducted at Iowa City in accordance with the rules of that court regulating admissions to the bar in Iowa. Upon passing such examination, the candidates receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State of Iowa, and the federal courts for the Southern District of Iowa, oaths of admission being administered in connection with their graduation, and they receive the usual diploma and certificates of admission.

Candidates for graduation will not be recommended for examination except at the end of the school year. Any candidate who has not yet attained the age of twenty-one years, upon completing the course of study, may pass the final examination and have his diploma awarded, but its delivery and his final admission will be postponed until he has attained that age.

Any further information desired may be obtained by addressing the President of the University or the Vice-Chancellor of the department, at Iowa City, Iowa.

GRADUATES OF 1886.

Bemis, Arthur R.	Hurd, Elijah H.
Bevington, Thomas F., B. S.	Kessler, William F.
Blake, Eugene L.	Kinglsey, Willis S.
Blackwell, Warren	Liggett, Howard C.
Burke, John	Manatt, Clement V.
Butler, Frank S.	Marmon, Charles L.
Chamberlain, William M.	Marshall, William L.
Clark, Charles C., A. B.	Mitchell, John
Cobb, William H., A. B.	Macomber, Frank L.
Davenport, James W., B. S.	McNeel, Arthur W.
Davis, Thomas	Ogle, John B.
Evans, Hiram K.	Palmer, Ellis M.
Funk, William D.	Pugh, Robert W.
Gallagher, Charles J.	Seely, William B.
Gardner, Joseph G., A. B.	Stevens, Delos D.
Haden, Charles F.	Sutherland, Donald G. W.
Hixson, Claude S.	Swaine, James R.
Hoeppner, Christian	Wade, Martin J.
Hoeppner, Earnst	Wetzel, John H., A. B.
Hoskinson, Robert S.	Wood, Abram G.

UNDERGRADUATES OF 1886-7.

SENIOR CLASS.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Aldridge, Wesley		Britt.
Arthur, John G.		Oakland, Neb.
Barnes, George B.		Rushville, Ill.
Bennett, Fred A.		Manning.
Birdseye, L. J.		Pompey, N. Y.
Brady, William E.		Rawley.
Burns, John F.		Charles City.
Claussen, Alfred		Davenport.
Clemans, Hugh		Manchester.
Dawson, George	B. Ph., Cornell College.	Parkersburg.
De Land, James		Storm Lake.
Doran, James H.		Delano, Minn.
Edmonds, Emmet E.		Pleasanton.
Farr, Edgar P.		Maquoketa.
Harkness, Newton L.	B. S., Northern Indiana Normal.	Mabel, Minn.
Hinkley, Henry D.		Lone Tree.
Hostettler, Bruno O.		Shell Rock.
Jepson, George	B. Ph., S. U. I.	Seymour.
Lovejoy, Owen		Rippey.
McGrath, John W.		Eagle Grove.
Mendenhall, Culver H.		Iowa City.
Menton, Dennis		Boone.
Meredith, Camden A.		Allerton.
Morgan, Alpha		Montezuma.
Murphy, D. D.		New Diggings, Wis.
Newberry, Charles W.		Strawberry Point.
Orebaugh, Walter W.		Kellogg.
O'Sullivan, J. W.		Lone Tree.
Pollans, F. E.		Preston.
Pomeroy, Fred E.		Red Oak.
Rogde, Peter J.	A. B., S. U. I.	Lee, Ill.
Sargent, Ed. B.		Vincennes.
Shepherd, James I.		Postville.
Smith, Allen A.		Jessup.
Snyder, John		Alden.

Sullivan, John T.		Nichols.
Swale, Frank F.		West Union.
	B. S., U I. U.	
Temple, Frank O.		Atlantic.
Travis, William F.		Oakland.
Vollmer, Henry, Jr.		Davenport.
Wallace, W. S.		Bloomfield.
Wallace, Arthur E.		Rock Rapids.
Whitney, Jesse B.		Harlan.
Willard, E. M.		Atlantic.
Wilson, Eugene H.		Milleville, N. J.
Young, Newton C.		Imogene.
	A. B., S. U. I.	

—46.

JUNIOR CLASS.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Allen, B. J.	Marshalltown.
Atwell, Homer C.	Ord, Neb.
Bartlett, Edward W.	Eau Claire, Wis.
Biggs, Edward C.	Webster City.
Birdsall, Raymond W.	Waterman.
Bishop, J. M.	LaMoille.
*Bixler, Marion E.	Shellsburg, Penn.
Blake, Fred J.	Strawberry Point.
Campbell, George B.	Botna.
Cameron, J. Grant	Ossian.
Carroll, Warren	Morse.
Clemans, W. O.	Manchester.
Clair, William J.	Iowa City.
Cloud, J. D.	Colesburg.
Darrah, J. R.	Washington, Pa.
Dick, Robert A. L.	Lonaconing, Md.
Dickerson, George W.	Jessup.
Evans, T. J.	Williamsburg.
Fardal, N. E.	Stanhope.
Farwell, Marcus Z.	Monticello.
Fulton, Charles E.	Malta Bend, Mo.
Green, Edwin M.	Nugent.
†Haggard, Ben.	Algona.
Hales, John R.	Mt. Sterling.
Hicks, Ernest H.	Monticello.
Hanley, James A.	Le Clair.
Harpham, Newton W.	Eagle Grove.
Humbert, Galen F.	Cedar Falls.
Joy, John C.	Iowa City.
Kamrar, Harris S.	Webster City.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Light, John E.	Cresco.
Locke, Frank Y.	Vinton.
Lohr, William F.	Esteline, Dak.
Long, Daniel A.	Waverly.
McClelland, J. W.	Washington.
†Monaghan, James P.	Winterset.
Myers, William R.	Anita.
Norgord, Knut	Webster, Dak.
Nye, Fred A.	Iowa City.
Patterson, Erwin A.	Mitchellville.
Potts, Frank M.	Charles City.
Randall, John H.	Davenport.
Rohde, William J.	Traer.
Schultz, H. F.	Alden.
†Schnoor, Otto	Davenport.
Sheridan, T. J.	Parnell.
Smyth, Samuel J.	Mt. Vernon.
Stevenson, T. J.	Iowa City.
St. Claire, H. E.	Vinton.
Taylor, Henry C.	Bloomfield.
Ware, John D.	Grinnell.
Warner, Clyde V.	Leon.
Wheeler, O. W.	Denison.
Wheeler, Orville D.	Sigourney.
Wilson, James J.	Marshalltown.
Wolfe, E. M.	De Witt.

*Left irregularly.

†Left after enrolling, with consent of Faculty and Executive Committee.

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«LAW DEPARTMENT»

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

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ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

LAW DEPARTMENT

OF THE

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA,

AT

IOWA CITY, IOWA.

1888-89.

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1888.

*Egbert, Fiallar, & Chambers,
Printers and Binders,
Davenport, Iowa.*

LAW DEPARTMENT

FACULTY.

CHARLES A. SCHAEFFER, PH. D.,
President.

JAMES LOVE, LL. D.,
(U. S. District Judge for Southern District of Iowa)
*Chancellor and Professor of Commercial Law, Federal Practice,
and the Law of Patents.*

EMLIN McCLAIN, A. M., LL. B.,
Vice-Chancellor and Resident Professor of Law.

FRED GILMAN,
Resident Professor of Law.

*Resident Professor of Law.**

LECTURERS.

AUSTIN ADAMS, LL. D.
JOHN F. DUNCOMBE, A. M.
GEORGE G. WRIGHT, LL. D.

*Another resident professor will be added to the Faculty by the opening of the school year.

CALENDAR FOR 1888-89.

1888.

September 12 — Fall Term begins, Wednesday.

September 12 — Examinations for admission to Senior standing.

December 19 — Fall Term ends, Wednesday.

WINTER VACATION.

(Two weeks.)

1889.

January 3 — Winter Term begins, Thursday.

March 26 — Winter Term ends, Tuesday.

SPRING VACATION.

(One Week.)

April 3 — Spring Term begins, Wednesday.

June 13 and 14 — Examination of candidates for graduation.

June 14 — Chancellor's Closing Address, Friday, 2 P. M.

June 18 — Graduation of Class, Tuesday, 10 A. M.

SUMMER VACATION.

September 11 — Fall Term begins, Wednesday.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The course of study in this department extends through two years, designated as Junior and Senior years, respectively, of thirty-seven weeks each, exclusive of all vacations, each year being divided into three terms corresponding with the terms of the Collegiate Department.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

In some of the most important topics of the law, the instruction in this department is by lectures, supplemented with recitations from an approved text-book on that topic, the study of the text-book being required to be carried along simultaneously with the lectures, or pursued after their conclusion, as the instructor may deem best. On other important subjects the instruction is by recitations upon lessons assigned in a text-book, accompanied by oral explanations by the instructor. On still other subjects the instruction is by lecture without an accompanying text-book; but in most cases in which no text-book is used the student is furnished a printed synopsis or outline of some kind which can be made the basis of preparation outside the class for a quiz on the topics discussed by the lecturer. These printed synopses, giving the outline of the subject and references to the principal cases relating thereto which it is deemed advisable for the student to read, relieve him from the merely mechanical labor of copying the bald statements of rules and the references given, and enable the lecturer to amplify the principles announced and make them clear by explanations and illustrations which he would not be able to give if he were limited to the dictation of what can be more accurately and conveniently given in print. It is believed the great advantages of oral instruction are thus secured without the necessary limitations imposed upon instruction entirely by lectures.

The more extended use of text-books and the greater attention to the student by way of quiz seem to mark the advance of law-schools beyond the elementary stage of their existence when oral exposition or formal lectures laboriously, but at best imperfectly, noted by the student constituted the sole instruction. Whilst the purchase of books is an item of some expense, yet the advantages of their use are such as to render their cost a matter of comparatively little consequence. Two students may combine in the purchase of books, and thus reduce by one-half the expense to each. Moreover, the books required are, with a few exceptions, such as are indispensable to a practicing lawyer's library, so that the purchase is only an anticipation of an expense which will be found necessary upon entering the field of prac-

tice. If, however, this expense is one which the student does not care to incur, he may rent the books from the department at a reasonable rate, as will be hereafter explained.

Familiarity with the leading text-books will be found in itself a valuable acquisition, but more than that, it is believed that whilst oral instruction is of the greatest importance in laying a broad foundation and making clear the guiding principle of the law as it has been developed, the personal labors of the student in the use of books, wisely guided and assisted by the instructor in daily quizzing, will give a completeness and solidity to legal attainment not to be otherwise achieved.

It must not be supposed, however, that any mere rote learning from text-books will be encouraged or even tolerated. The student is required to comprehend the legal reasoning on which the principles stated in the books are based, and the methods of instruction are such as to constantly remind him that the law is not laid down in books of that kind, only stated there, and that the ultimate source of authority in our system of law is in the statutes and the reports of the cases adjudged in courts of last resort. He is constantly encouraged and required to investigate these sources of the law, and is persistently drilled in that method of investigation which as a lawyer he must pursue in practice. On the other hand, nothing is further from the aim of the Faculty than to make of the students mere case lawyers, dependent for their knowledge upon the remembrance of a multitude of disconnected precedents and accepting as binding and conclusive the mere numerical preponderance of decisions upon a mooted question; but it is their earnest purpose to cultivate in their students the ability to judiciously examine and make use of cases as guides to correct legal reasoning and illustrations of legal principles. For this purpose the student's attention is called, from day to day, to important and instructive cases relating to the subjects under consideration, which he may investigate for himself in the library of the department.

Instruction in each subject entered upon is consecutive, one hour per day, until it is concluded. The attention of the student being thus confined to a few topics at a time, he is able to obtain a clear and complete conception of the subjects, which would not be possible if the instruction was irregular and disconnected.

The lectures and recitations are given in the forenoon, between the hours of 8 and 12, the afternoon being thus left free for study and the use of the library.

As an aid and stimulus in his studies, and also for the purpose of furnishing to the Faculty evidence of his progress, the student is required to pass written examinations from time to time on each topic studied in the course, and until he has thus shown a reasonable proficiency in each topic he will not be presented to the committee for final examination.

SCHEDULE OF STUDIES.

The course of study is so arranged that the Junior and Senior classes have separate and distinct courses of instruction throughout, and the subjects are divided between the two courses and arranged in each course so as to be presented in their natural order.

In the Junior year are placed subjects which are elementary and at the same time fundamental. The work of this year will therefore be of more importance to the student than that of the Senior year, and will be such as will require careful study, at the same time imparting thorough discipline and a familiarity with the methods of legal reasoning. It is believed that the Junior studies are such as to make of the greatest value to the student the services of regular and experienced instructors and the advantages of a law school. Unless the principles of law as a system, the nature of its important divisions, and the fundamental doctrines of such subjects as Elementary Law, Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law, Pleading, and Evidence are thoroughly mastered, the whole legal education will be defective and unsatisfactory.

The courses of study are so arranged that the student in either year shall have in the studies peculiar to that year at least one hour of instruction per day on each of two subjects, either by lecture and quiz, or in recitation upon lessons assigned in a text-book; two subjects being thus carried along together in each class.

It will probably be necessary to require the Juniors to attend a third hour each day for a part of the year, for additional quizzes and reviews. The Seniors will be afforded the opportunity, and urged to take, in addition to the two hours per day regularly provided for them, one of the Junior studies by way of review. Especially will the Seniors have opportunity to take the instruction in the various topics of Pleading and Practice, and it will be suggested to them that they read some collateral books on the subject, such as Stephen, or Gould, on Pleading, Bliss on Code Pleading, or Pomeroy on Remedies and Remedial Rights.

The following schedule presents the courses of study substantially as they have been pursued during the year which is closing. Some slight changes may be made as between the different terms.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM.

Elementary Law. A course of lectures introductory to the study of law, explaining the nature of law as a system, the distinction between unwritten and written law, the development of the common law in England and America, and finally, the principal divisions of the subject and their relations to each other. This course of lectures will occupy six weeks or more, and in connection with it the student will be furnished a printed synopsis and given some assistance in regard to the use of reports, digests, and text-books.

Legal Study and Ethics. A short course of lectures as to methods of study, and as to demeanor and duties in the school and in the profession.

Torts. Recitations for not less than nine weeks in Cooley on Torts, with oral explanations and references to leading cases.

Pleading. A course of instruction for eight weeks, mainly by lecture, on the general principles of pleading and upon code pleading as developed therefrom. For this course the student must provide himself with Ross's Outline of Common Law and Code Pleading and Forms, and the Annotated Code of Iowa.

Contracts. A course of lectures for four weeks upon the elementary principles of the law of contracts, to be followed during the next term with recitations as shown below.

WINTER TERM.

Contracts. Recitations on selected portions of Parsons on Contracts, for at least four weeks.

Domestic Relations. A course of lectures for three weeks on the subjects of marriage and divorce, the property rights of married women, parent and child, guardian and ward, the rights and liability of infants, and kindred topics.

Evidence. A course of lectures for four weeks upon the principles of the law of evidence, to be followed during the next term with recitations as shown below.

Criminal Law. A course of lectures for four weeks upon criminal law, accompanied with recitations in McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure, with references, also, to statutory provisions.

Attachment and Garnishment. A course of lectures for three weeks on those subjects, with references to statutory provisions and cases applying them.

Trial and Judgment. A course of lectures for three weeks upon the course of procedure in common law courts of record from the beginning of the trial until the entry of judgment, with references to statutory provisions.

Justice Practice. A course of lectures for one week on the practice in justices' courts, with references to statutory provisions.

SPRING TERM.

Evidence. Recitations in the first volume of Greenleaf on Evidence, for four weeks.

Bailments and Pledges. A course of lectures for four weeks with printed synopsis, covering the various topics of the Law of Bailments, including liability of inn-keepers and the law of pledges and collateral securities.

Sales. A course of lectures for one week on the law of sales, followed by recitations in the portion of Parsons on Contracts relating to that subject.

Negotiable Instruments. A course of lectures for three weeks on the law of bills, notes, checks, and other negotiable and *quasi* negotiable instruments, followed by recitations for four weeks in Daniel on Negotiable Instruments.

Probate Law. A course of lectures for three weeks on the execution and probate of wills and the law of executors and administrators, including the settlement and distribution of decedents' estates, with references to statutory provisions.

International Law. A course of lectures for four weeks upon public international law and the conflict of laws.

SENIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM.

Real Property. Recitations for four weeks in Tiedeman on Real Property, through common law estates, accompanied with oral explanations and references to leading cases.

Equity. Recitations in Bispham on Equity, for ten weeks, accompanied with oral explanations and references to leading cases. The aim is to dwell on the principles of equity, and for this purpose it is believed that the work by Bispham on that subject is a more useful book than the fuller works of Story and Pomeroy.

Carriers. A course of lectures for three weeks, accompanied with printed synopsis, covering the subjects of carriers of goods and carriers of passengers.

Insurance. A course of lectures for three weeks on the law of insurance in its several branches, with recitations in the portion of Parsons on Contracts relating to that subject.

Chattel Mortgages. Recitations for three weeks in Jones on Chattel Mortgages.

Patents. A course of lectures for four weeks on the law of patents.

WINTER TERM.

Real Property. Recitations in Tiedeman on Real Property continued, followed by lectures on actions to recover real property, occupying six weeks, in all, of this term.

Criminal Procedure. A course of lectures for four weeks, accompanied with recitations in McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure.

Corporations. A course of lectures for three weeks, accompanied with printed synopsis, upon the general doctrines of the law of private corporations.

Federal Courts and Procedure. A course of lectures for three weeks on the jurisdiction of the federal courts and the procedure therein.

Admiralty. A course of lectures for one week on admiralty jurisdiction and practice.

Appellate Practice. A course of lectures for two weeks on the practice in appellate courts.

Medical Jurisprudence. A course of lectures for three weeks on medico-legal topics.

SPRING TERM.

Partnership and Agency. A course of lectures for four weeks upon the topics of partnership and agency, followed by recitations in the portions of Parsons on Contracts relating to those subjects.

Railroads. A course of lectures for one week on the law particularly applicable to railroads.

Estoppel. A course of lectures for one week on the subject of estoppel, both of record and in pais.

Municipal Corporations. A course of lectures for two weeks on the law of public and quasi public corporations.

Taxation. A course of lectures for two weeks upon the law of taxes and tax titles.

History of the Constitution. A course of lectures for four weeks upon the history of constitutional government in the United States.

Constitutional Law and Limitations. A course of lectures on constitutional law for five weeks, accompanied with recitations in Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law, and following this, a course of lectures for one week on property rights as affected by constitutional law.

OPTIONAL STUDIES.

For the purpose of giving the law students all the advantages of the University which it will be practicable for them to make use of, it has been arranged that so many of them as can do so without interference with the regular studies required of them in the Law Department, may attend classes in elocution and may take any of the courses of study laid down in political science or in history. No extra charge will be made for such studies, but law students will be admitted to such classes only on the approval of the Law Faculty and with the consent of the professor whose class they desire to enter.

On the other hand, it has been agreed by the Collegiate Faculty that Seniors in the Collegiate Department may take as elective and receive one term's credit for pursuing, in the Law Department, any one of the three following groups of studies: In the fall term, Elementary Law, General Principles of Pleading, and Contracts, one term in all; in the winter term, Criminal Law, Domestic Relations, and Evidence, one term in all; in the spring term, History of the Constitution, and Constitutional Law and Limitations, one term in all. These groups of studies are so arranged that they will each occupy one hour per day consecutively through the term. No additional tuition will be charged collegiate students who thus elect to take law studies as electives.

It is believed that, whether looked at as a means of mental discipline, or as a preparation for the duties of citizenship or for the prosecution of business, a full course in the Law Department will be found, for those who are properly prepared for it and can pursue it as a part of a liberal education, fully equal to any course of study which can be pursued for an equal length of time. If, however, a student deems it not practicable for him to pursue such a course of study after graduation from the Collegiate Department, then he may derive some of the advantages of such study and some insight into the principles and methods of the system of law under which he lives, by electing as part of his regular course some of the groups of studies above suggested.

It is not the design of the Faculty, in thus allowing undergraduate collegiate students to take elective studies in the Law Department, to make possible any abridgement of either course, and time thus spent cannot be counted in estimating the two years of study of law required for graduation in this department. It is recommended that those who intend to pursue a law course after graduation from the Collegiate Department shall confine themselves during their collegiate course to the studies of that department, giving special attention to political science and history.

MOOT-COURTS.

In connection with the instruction in pleading and practice, and in the important work of learning to apply legal principles to questions of fact, moot-courts have become a well-recognized and important feature of the law school. Two such courts are conducted in connection with the department, holding their sessions on one or more afternoons of each week, each presided over by a member of the Faculty with the assistance of two associate judges selected from the class. It is deemed best to keep the members of the two classes separate in this, as in other work of the school, and it is thus possible to select the cases to be given out so that they may relate to subjects on which the students have already had instruction. The Senior moot-court will be organized at the beginning of the fall term, whilst that of the Juniors, will not commence its work until the winter term, practical exercises in pleading being given the members of that class during the fall term, in connection with instruction in pleading and practice.

The method of conducting these courts is to give to two or more students, representing the attorneys in the case, a written statement showing the facts on which the action and defence are to be based. Pleadings are then prepared as they would be in an actual case. These pleadings are subjected to attack by motion or demurrer, and the issues of law or fact raised are tried to the court, the statement of facts being regarded as the evidence offered on issues of fact. At the end of the trial the case is assigned to one of the associate judges for the preparation of an opinion, and judgment is entered thereon if the result reached is satisfactory to two of the three judges. A clerk is appointed for the court, who keeps a docket and a record of the proceedings in proper form, which is read from time to time, as in actual courts.

LIBRARY FACILITIES.

In commodious quarters on the same floor with the lecture rooms is a law library of four thousand volumes, for the use of the law students, and to which they have personal access. This library contains full series of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the courts of last resort of twenty states, including all those whose reports are most frequently referred to; also the American Reports and American Decisions, a good selection of English Reports, full series of the Reporters, the Criminal Law Magazine, the Central Law Journal, the American Law Review, and the Reporter, and a large collection of the latest and best law text-books.

The library rooms are open for the use of the students from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 12 M., and from 1:30 to 5 P. M., of each school-day, and during the forenoon of Saturday, but no books can be taken from the library rooms except for use in moot-courts.

The University library, containing 15,000 volumes, is open to the students of this department, as well as to those of the other departments of the University, and books may be drawn from it under reasonable regulations. No extra charge is made for the privileges of either of these libraries.

LECTURE HALLS.

The Law Department has the exclusive occupancy of the second floor of the central or stone building on the campus, which was erected for and used as the Capitol Building before the removal of the capital of the state to Des Moines. The rooms on this floor are those formerly occupied as legislative chambers. There are two lecture halls, each furnished with arm-chairs provided with broad arm-rests for use in taking notes. These chairs are believed to be the most comfortable and convenient in use anywhere for lecture rooms.

FEES AND EXPENSES.

The rate of tuition established by the Board of Regents is \$20 per term, or \$50 per year, payable in either case, in advance, to the Secretary of the University. Every student, upon passing his final examination, is required to pay the sum of \$7 as a graduation fee, to cover the charge for diploma and for certificates of admission to the State and Federal Courts. Those who are admitted to the Senior class upon examination, without having been previously enrolled in the department, will be required to pay an examination fee of \$10. There are no other fees or charges.

Other expenses may be made very reasonable. Good board and lodging can be had at from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per week, and this may be reduced to \$2.50 per week by taking meals in clubs.

COST OF BOOKS.

The books required for use in recitation, and which the student must provide himself with, are the following:

JUNIOR YEAR.—Cooley on Torts, *Parsons on Contracts*, Daniel on Negotiable Instruments, Ross's Outlines of Common Law and Code Pleading and Procedure, *Annotated Code of Iowa*, Greenleaf on Evidence, Vol. I., *McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure*.

SENIOR YEAR.—Tiedeman on Real Property, Bispham's Principles of Equity, Jones on Chattel Mortgages, Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law, and the books named in the foregoing list for the Junior year *in italics*. The cost of these books will not exceed \$50 for the Junior year, or \$70 for both years.

In addition to the foregoing, the student would find it greatly to his advantage to provide himself with a good law dictionary, and if practicable, copies of Blackstone's Commentaries and Kent's Commentaries, in any edition. It would be desirable, also, that the student bring with him or purchase, in addition to the above list of required books, as many as practicable of the following, which are recommended as the leading and best books on the subjects which are taught by lectures: Walker's American Law, or Pomeroy's Municipal Law; Schouler's Domestic Relations; Stephen, or Gould, on Pleading; Bliss on Code Pleading, or Pomeroy's Remedies and Remedial Rights; Drake on Attachment; Schouler on Bailments and Carriers; Story on Agency; Parsons on Partnership; May on Insurance; Angell and Ames, or Morawetz, on Corporations; Walker, or Simonds, on Patents; Curtis on Jurisdiction of Federal Courts; Cooley's Constitutional Limitations.

Any of the books mentioned may be procured through the department from time to time, as needed, at a considerable reduction from list prices; they are not kept for sale by the book-stores in Iowa City.

The department owns about twenty-five sets of the text-books above mentioned as required in the course, which it will rent to students, furnishing them all the books required for either year, not including a law dictionary, for \$12.50 for the year. As there are sometimes more calls for rent sets than can be met, those who desire to rent books should make application in advance.

ENROLLMENT.

Students may enroll at any time. It is better, however, to enter at the beginning of the term, and best to enter at the commencement of the school year. The Faculty reserves the right to exclude any applicant for enrollment lacking a good English education.

ADMISSION TO SENIOR STANDING.

A student may be admitted to the Senior class who has studied law for one year in this or some other law school, or under the direction of a practicing attorney, or has practiced law for one year as a licensed attorney in courts of record of this or some other state. If the claim for advanced standing is based upon other grounds than attendance in this school, certificates of the necessary facts must be presented when Senior standing is claimed.

In addition to showing sufficient time of previous study, the applicant for Senior standing must pass a satisfactory examination on the studies of the Junior course, or their equivalent, except the subjects of pleading and practice, which may be made up as extra studies during the Senior year. The examinations for admission to the Senior class for those who have not been previously enrolled in the department will commence on the first day of the school year, Wednesday, September 12th, 1888.

While provision is thus made for admission to the Senior class of those who have read law for a year under the direction of an attorney, or who have practiced a year as licensed attorneys, yet the Faculty wish to say frankly that it will be difficult for those whose only instruction has been such as is attainable in a law-office to secure in one year's reading the proficiency in the study of law necessary to enable them to pass the required preliminary examinations and prosecute successfully the studies of the Senior year. The Faculty is not willing to impair the value of the Senior instruction to those who have prepared themselves for it in the department by admitting to the class those who are not qualified to carry on effectively the work of the year; nor is it to the interest of either the student or the school to admit to the Senior class any who, in order to be prepared for final examination and graduation, must fit themselves in so great a range of subjects that they cannot thoroughly master them. It must be borne in mind that it is not the number of pages read nor the number of answers learned which determines the student's attainments in law, but that discipline and development of the mind and the habit of correct legal thinking are essential elements of a legal education, and that for the acquirement of these, two years in a law school are not too long even for those

who have the best preparation for entering. It is possible that after another year one year's reading in an office will not be accepted as the equivalent of a year in the law school. Experience has shown how imperfect, as a rule, is the preparation of those who seek admission to the Senior class upon office reading, and how necessary systematic instruction is at the beginning of the student's course, and the Faculty strongly recommend that the studies of the Junior year be pursued in a law school. Even those who have had previous reading in an office will, it is believed, usually find the instruction in the Junior year to be of greater importance to them than that of the Senior year, in obtaining a thorough and accurate knowledge of the law. The practical advantages of experience in a law-office are not to be underrated, but such experience will prove of greater benefit after the principles of law have been acquired than at the beginning of the study.

GRADUATION.

Two years study of law is essential to graduation. Of that time, one year, at least, must have been spent in this school. Study in another school, or under the direction of a practicing lawyer, or practice in a court of record, may be taken as an equivalent for a corresponding portion of the course in this department to the extent of one year. But before being recommended for graduation, the candidate who has pursued a portion of his studies elsewhere must satisfy the Faculty by passing an examination, or otherwise, of his proficiency in those studies.

Every candidate for graduation must present to the Faculty on or before June 12th, 1889, a thesis upon some legal topic legibly written or printed by type-writer, upon thesis paper, and not less than 2,000, nor more than 3,000, words in length exclusive of citations of authorities.

Candidates for graduation must be of good character and twenty-one years of age, and must, upon being recommended by the Faculty, pass a final examination conducted at Iowa City by a committee of examiners appointed by the Supreme Court of Iowa, in accordance with the rules of that court regulating admissions to the bar in Iowa. Upon passing such examination, the candidates receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State of Iowa, and the federal courts for the Southern District of Iowa, oaths of admission being administered in connection with their graduation, and they receive the usual diploma and certificates of admission.

Final examination will be held only at the end of the school year. Any candidate who has not yet attained the age of twenty-one years, upon completing the course of study, may pass the final examination and have his diploma awarded, but its delivery and his final admission will be postponed until he has attained that age.

Any further information desired may be obtained by addressing the President of the University or the Vice-Chancellor of the department, at Iowa City, Iowa.

GRADUATES OF 1887.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Aldridge, Wesley
Arthur, John G.
Barnes, George B.
Bennett, Fred A.
Birdseye, L. J.
Brady, William E.
Burns, John F.
Claussen, Alfred
Clemans, Hugh
Dawson, George
DeLand, James
Doran, James H.
Edmonds, Emmet E.
Farr, Edgar P.
Harkness, Newton L.
Hinkley, Henry D.
Hostettler, Bruno O.
Jepson, George
Lovejoy, Owen
McGrath, John W.
Mendenhall, Culver H.
Menton, Dennis
Meredith, Camden A.

Morgan, Alpha
Murphy, D. D.
Newberry, Charles W.
Orebaugh, Walter W.
O'Sullivan, J. W.
Pollans, F. E.
Pomeroy, Fred E.
Rogde, Peter J.
Sargent Ed. B.
Shepherd, James I.
Smith, Allen A.
Snider, John
Sullivan John T.
Swale, Frank F.
Temple, Frank O.
Travis, William F.
Vollmer, Henry, Jr.
Wallace, Arthur E.
Wallace, W. S.
Whitney, Jesse B.
Willard, E. M.
Wilson, Eugene H.
Young, Newton C.

UNDERGRADUATES OF 1887-8.

SENIOR CLASS.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Bartlett, Edward W.		Eau Claire, Wis.
Biggs, Edward C.		Iowa City.
Birdsall, Raymond W.		Waterman.
Blake, Fred J.		Strawberry Point.
Campbell, George B.		Botna.
Carroll, Warren		Morse.
Carter, Albert J.		Wahpeton, D. T.
Clair, William J.		Iowa City.
Clark, Harold W.		Iowa City.
B. Ph., State University of Iowa.		
Clemons, William O.		Manchester.
Dickinson, George W.		Jesup.
Evans, Thomas J.		Williamsburgh.
Farwell, Marcus Z.		Monticello.
B. S., Iowa Agricultural College.		
Finch, Edward D.		Des Moines.
Glenn, William		Ridgeway.
Green, Edwin M.		Nugent.
Hales, John Ross		Mount Sterling.
Hanley, James A.		Le Claire.
Hicks, Ernest H.		Monticello.
Humbert, Galen F.		Cedar Falls.
Jackson, John H.		Jefferson.
James, J. Wesley		Mount Pleasant.
Kamrar, Harris S.		Webster City.
Laffey, John P.		West Point, Ill.
Lohr, William F.		Estelline, D. T.
McCloud, I. Lincoln		Bedford.
B. Ph., State University of Iowa.		
Myers, William R.		Anita.
B. S., Iowa Agricultural College.		
O'Day, T. Jefferson		Neligh, Neb.
Plum, Oran F.		Harlan.
Pomeroy, Carl H.		Des Moines.
B. Ph., State University of Iowa.		

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Randall, John Henry		Davenport.
Rankin, William Walter		Bloomfield.
	B. S., Normal and Sci. Institute.	
Rawson, Alonzo, Jr.		Des Moines.
	B. S., State University of Iowa.	
Rea, Edwin C.		Ida Grove.
	A. B., Lenox College.	
Robinson, Frank B.		Iowa City.
	A. B., State University of Iowa.	
Saunders, Charles G.		Manilla.
	A. B., Drake University.	
Schaeffer, J. Lewis		Dakota, Ill.
Schultz, Henry F.		Alden.
Sheridan, Thomas J.		Parnell.
	A. B., Notre Dame University.	
Smith, John R.		Jefferson.
Sowers, George T.		Bloomfield.
Spaulding, Henry L.		Charles City.
	B. Ph., State University of Iowa.	
Smyth, Samuel J.		Mount Vernon.
	A. M., Cornell College.	
Taylor, Henry C.		Bloomfield.
Varnum, Charles William		Le Mars.
Ware, John D.		Grinnell.
	B. Ph., Iowa College.	
Warner, Clyde V.		Leon.
Wheeler, Orville D.		Sigourney.
	B. Ph., State University of Iowa.	
Wheeler, Orr W.		Denison.
Wilson, James J.		Marshalltown.
Wolfe, Edmund M.		De Witt.
	B. Ph., Northern Illinois College.	

→51.

JUNIOR CLASS.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Baker, George		Leon.
Beebe, Jacob		Vinton.
Bollinger, James W.		Davenport.
Boudinot, Howard S.		Davenport.
Butcher, Ambrose		Muscatine.
Chrisman, Charles E.		Mapleton.
Chrisman, William H.		Underwood.
Conn, John T.		Blairstown.
Craven, Alfred M.		Glenwood.
Crawford, George A.		Bennett.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Crawford, John Croft		Bennett.
Dye, Charles Henry		Franklin, Neb.
Finseth, Knut A.	A. M., Oberlin College.	Kenyon, Minn.
	A. B., Luther College.	
Forest, George S.		Iowa City.
Frame, John Whitfield		Seymour.
Gates, John Howard		Waterloo.
Hays, Stephen Arnold		Winterset.
Heberling, Henry B.		Atalissa.
Hoffman, Jacob		Marion.
Kennedy, James L.		Sioux City.
Kerr, S. H.		Newton.
Lewis, John E.		Greeley.
Novak, Frank H.		Iowa City.
Nye, Fred A.		Iowa City.
	B. Ph., State University of Iowa.	
Orelup, Fred		Clarence.
	A. B., State University of Iowa.	
Price, Richard		Clinton.
Quickenden, Henry		Lucas.
Ryan, John J.		Davenport.
St. Clair, H. E.		Vinton.
Searle, Charles James		Pana, Ill.
Searle, Sherman William		Rock Island, Ill.
Stover, Edward Lee		Marengo.
Stover, Emory Ellsworth		Lucas.
Till, Herbert Jennings,		Jacksonville, Fla.
Van Auken, Grant		Mason City.
West, Peter		Tripoli.
Williams, John E.		Reinbeck.
Wonn, William		Drakeville.
	B. D., Southern Iowa Normal.	

Total, 89.

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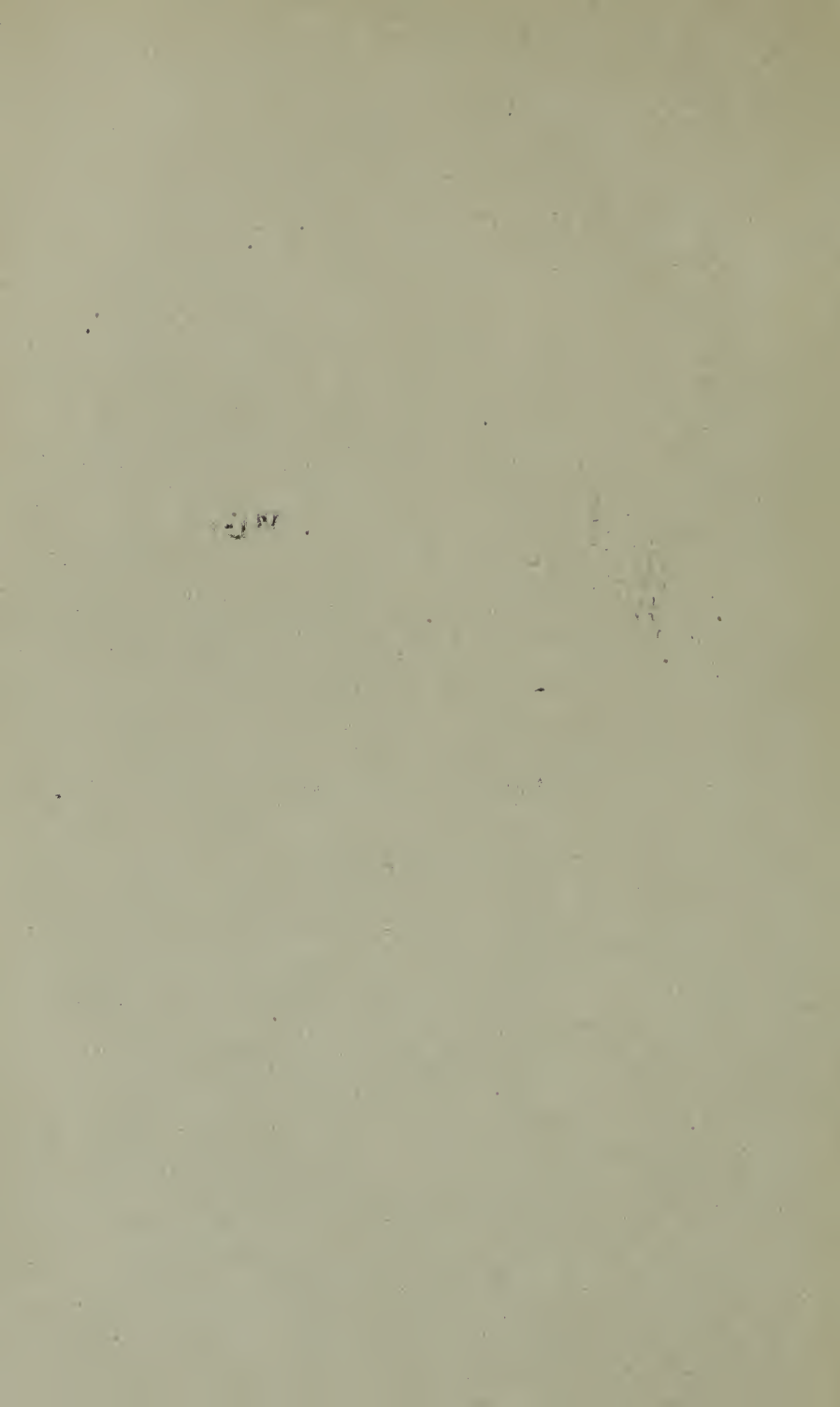
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State University of Iowa

ANNOUNCEMENT.

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ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

LAW DEPARTMENT

OF THE

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

AT

IOWA CITY, IOWA.

1889-90.

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY.

1889.

*Republican Company,
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Iowa City, Iowa.*

THE IOWA CITY ACADEMY

+ AND +

UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We would again call the attention of our patrons and friends to the exceptional advantages and increasing popularity of this school. Our total enrollment for the year is nearly 300 pupils. It enjoys the hearty endorsement of the Regents and Faculty of the State University. It gives the SPECIAL PREPARATION needed for entrance to all the Courses of the Collegiate Department. It offers the general training required for entrance to the Professional Departments of the University, and for BUSINESS life.

In its Normal Department it qualifies for teaching in all grades of public schools, granting Diplomas to those completing this course.

Its students enjoy the privileges of the library, museum, cabinet and observatory of the University; they are also permitted to drill in the military battalion, thus becoming familiar with the life of a great educational institution before entering upon its course of instruction.

Academy graduates are **admitted** to the Freshman class WITHOUT examination.

The undersigned solicits a continuation of the patronage so long enjoyed by this school, and promises all that improved accommodations, new apparatus and experienced teachers can do to render the training comprehensive and thorough. For full information see Academy catalogue, or address the principal.

CALENDAR FOR 1889-90.

1889.

September 10, Enrollment and Classification, Tuesday.

December 19, First Term ends, Thursday.

1890.

January 1, Second Term begins, Wednesday.

March 25, Second Term ends, Tuesday.

April 2, Third Term begins, Wednesday.

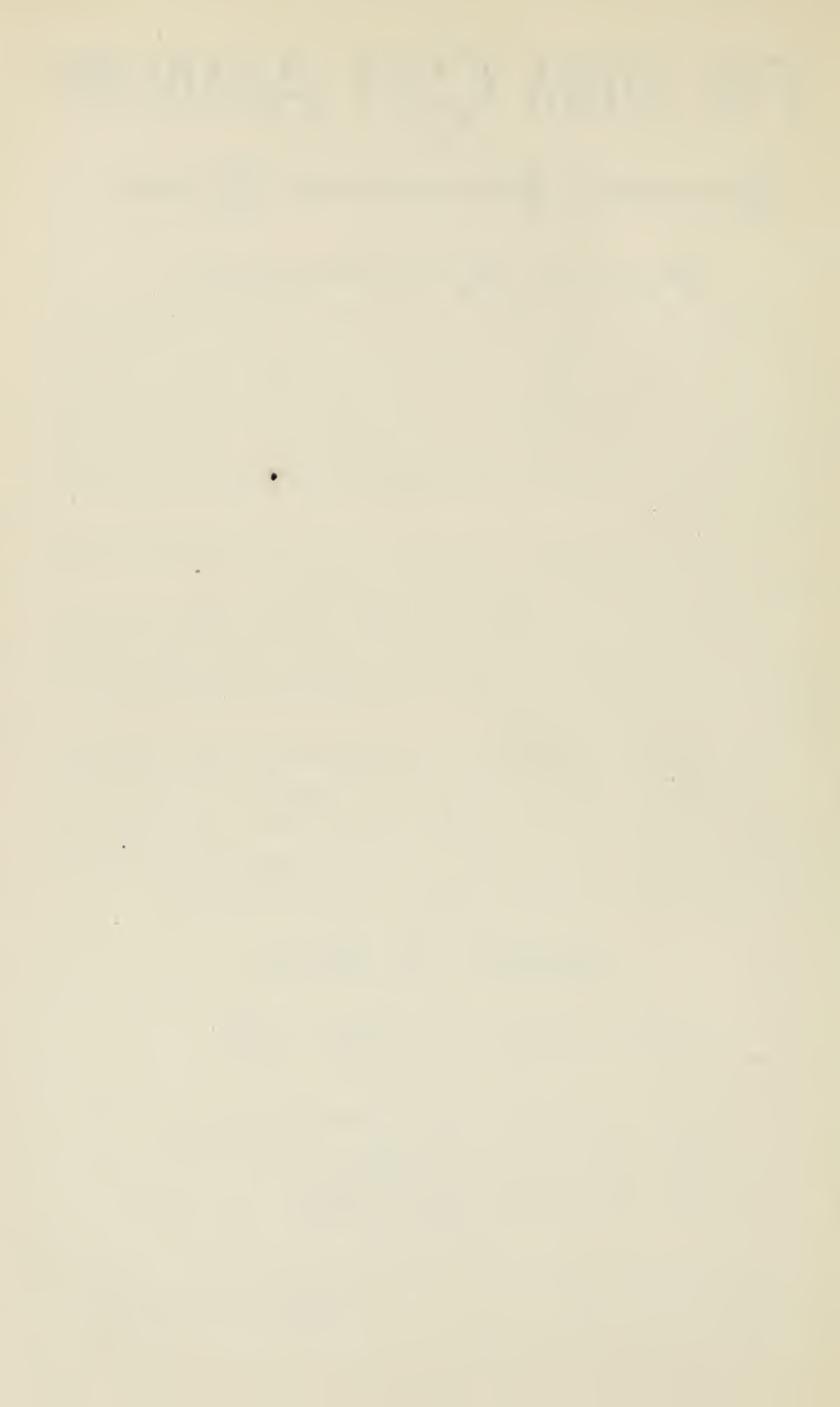
June 11, Commencement, Wednesday evening.

TUITION.

First Term, \$12.00. Second Term, \$10.00. Third Term, \$10.00. Payable at the *beginning* of each Term.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, May 10, 1889.

ROBERT H. TRIPP, A. M.



LAW DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

CHARLES A. SCHAEFFER, A. M., PH. D.,

President.

JAMES M. LOVE, LL. D.,

(U. S. District Judge for Southern District of Iowa.)

Chancellor, and Professor of Commercial Law, Federal Practice, and the Law of Patents.

EMLIN McCLAIN, A. M., LL. B.,

Vice-Chancellor, and Resident Professor of Law.

FRED GILMAN,

Resident Professor of Law.

WALTER C. DUNTON, A. M.,

Resident Professor of Law.

AUSTIN ADAMS, LL. D.,

JOHN F. DUNCOMBE, A. M.,

GEORGE G. WRIGHT, LL. D.,

Lecturers.

CALENDAR FOR 1889-90.

1889.

September 11 — Fall Term begins, Wednesday.

September 11 — Examinations for admission to Senior standing.

December 20 — Fall Term ends, Friday.

WINTER VACATION.

1890.

January 7 — Winter Term begins, Tuesday.

March 25 — Winter Term ends, Tuesday.

SPRING VACATION.

April 2 — Spring Term begins, Wednesday.

June 12 and 13 — Examination of candidates for graduation.

June 13 — Chancellor's Closing Address, Friday, 2 P. M.

June 18 — Graduation of Class, Wednesday, 10 A. M.

SUMMER VACATION.

September 10 — Fall Term begins, Wednesday.

Law Department.

The course of study in this department extends through two years, designated as Junior and Senior years, respectively, of thirty-seven weeks each, exclusive of vacations, each year being divided into three terms corresponding with the terms of the Collegiate Department.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

In methods of instruction the Faculty have adopted with care those which cultivate in the student a habit of legal mind. To this end they deem it important that the instruction on each subject be fundamental, giving prominence to controlling principles, rather than mere casual applications of the law. The reason of legal doctrines, drawn from their historical development, is the best guide as to their substance and relations to each other. The student must learn, however, not mere rules, but the application of rules, in short, he must acquire a legal judgment and way of thinking. The mere ability to give legal definitions and correctly answer lists of questions does not make a lawyer or show the discipline of mind which the study of law is capable of giving. The mind must be trained in legal reasoning, in deducing principles from concrete cases, and applying those principles again to other concrete cases, and to this end the student must learn to study the law as derived by a process of legal reasoning from the adjudications of the courts. The learning so satisfactory and attractive in itself which is acquired from lectures and text-books alone will be found to be superficial as compared with the more substantial knowledge and power derived from the study of cases. It must be admitted, on the other hand, that an exclusive study of cases tends to confuse and mislead the student by giving undue prominence to incidental facts and limiting his view to particular applications of principles the full scope of which he does not see. It is believed that the best method of instruction is one which shall give the discipline and grasp to be acquired by original investigation, and at the same time impart, so far as practicable, the concrete information which the labor of others has made available.

The aim of the Faculty is, therefore, first to make clear to the student, by lecture or explanation, the leading doctrines of the law, calling special attention to their development and relations to each other, and then to guide and stimulate him to extend and perfect his knowledge by the reading of cases and by the study of text-books. In some subjects the instruction is by a course of lectures followed by a course of recitations from a text-book, in others by recitations from a text-book accompanied with oral explanations, and in still others by lectures in connection with

a printed synopsis of the principal points and authorities, by the aid of which the student can carry on collateral reading in the library. It is believed that such synopses, taking the place of the laborious notes which students are sometimes required to take of lectures, and furnishing more systematic statements of the leading points, and fuller and more accurate references to authorities than can be taken from oral instruction, when used as an aid to lectures which explain and amplify the principal doctrines relating to the subject, will be found more satisfactory on many topics of the law than an elaborate treatise read in the usual way.

Whilst recognizing, therefore, the fundamental importance of the study of cases in acquiring familiarity with the method of investigating legal questions, the Faculty insists strongly upon the acquisition of an accurate and definite knowledge of the leading and well settled doctrines of the law. A clear, analytical presentation of these doctrines, by lectures or text-book, is made an important part of the instruction, and the examinations given on each topic are intended to test the accuracy of the student's knowledge, as well as the correctness of his reasoning.

But whether the method of instruction be by lecture, or text-book, or study of cases, daily recitations are required, that the student may learn to express his knowledge in definite form.

The more extended use of text-books and the greater attention to the student by way of quiz seem to mark the advance of law-schools beyond the elementary stage of their existence, when oral exposition or formal lectures laboriously, but at best imperfectly, noted by the student, constituted the sole instruction. Whilst the purchase of books is an item of some expense, yet the advantages of their use are such as to render their cost a matter of comparatively little consequence. Two students may combine in the purchase of books, and thus reduce by one-half the expense to each. Moreover, the books required are, with a few exceptions, such as are indispensable to a practicing lawyer's library, so that the purchase is only an anticipation of an expense which will be found necessary upon entering the field of practice. If, however, this expense is one which the student does not care to incur, he may rent the books from the department at a reasonable rate, as will be hereafter explained.

Familiarity with the leading text books will be found in itself a valuable acquisition, but more than that, it is believed that whilst oral instruction is of the greatest importance in laying a broad foundation and making clear the guiding principles of the law as it has been developed, the personal labors of the student in the use of books, wisely guided and assisted by the instructor in daily quizzing, will give a completeness and solidity to legal attainment not to be otherwise achieved.

Instruction in each subject entered upon is consecutive, one hour per day, until it is concluded. The attention of the student being thus confined to a few topics at a time, he is able to obtain a clear and complete conception of the subjects, which would not be possible if the instruction was irregular and disconnected.

The lectures and recitations are given in the forenoon, between the hours of 8 and 12, the afternoon being thus left free for study, and the use of the library.

As an aid and stimulus in his studies, and also for the purpose of furnishing to the Faculty evidence of his progress, the student is required to pass written examinations from time to time on each topic studied in the course, and until he has thus shown a reasonable proficiency in each topic he will not be presented to the committee for final examination.

SCHEDULE OF STUDIES.

The course of study is so arranged that the Junior and Senior classes have separate and distinct courses of instruction throughout, and the subjects are divided between the two courses and arranged in each course so as to be presented in a natural order.

In the Junior year are placed subjects which are elementary and at the same time fundamental. The work of this year will therefore be of more importance to the student than that of the Senior year, and will be such as will require careful study, at the same time imparting thorough discipline and a familiarity with the methods of legal reasoning. It is believed that the Junior studies are such as to make of the greatest value to the student the services of regular and experienced instructors and the advantages of a law school. Unless the principles of law as a system, the nature of its important divisions, and the fundamental doctrines of such subjects as Elementary Law, Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law, Pleading, and Evidence are thoroughly mastered, the whole legal education will be defective and unsatisfactory.

The courses of study are so arranged that the student in either year shall have in the studies peculiar to that year at least one hour of instruction per day on each of two subjects, either by lecture and quiz, or in recitation upon lessons assigned in a text book; two subjects being thus carried along together in each class.

It has been found necessary to require the Juniors to attend a third hour each day for a part of the year, for additional quizzes and reviews. The Seniors will be afforded the opportunity, and urged to take, in addition to the two hours per day regularly provided for them, one of the Junior studies by way of review. Especially will the Seniors have opportunity to take the instruction in the various topics of pleading and practice, and it will be suggested to them that they read some collateral books on the subject, such as Stephen, or Gould, on Pleading, Bliss on Code Pleading, or Pomeroy on Remedies and Remedial Rights.

The following schedule presents the courses of study substantially as they have been pursued during the current year. Some slight changes may be made as convenience requires.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM.

Legal Study and Ethics. A course of lectures as to methods of study and as to demeanor and duties in the school and in the profession. *Judge Wright.*

Elementary Law. A course of lectures introductory to the study of law, explaining the nature of law as a system, the distinction between unwritten and written law, the development of the common law in England and America, and, finally, the principal divisions of the subject and their relations to each other, accompanied with recitations from a printed synopsis. Some instruction will also be given as to the use of reports, digests and text books. *The Vice-Chancellor.*

Torts. Recitations in Cooley on Torts, with oral explanations and references to leading cases. *Professor Gilman.*

Pleading. A course of instruction, mainly by lecture, on the general principles of pleading and upon code pleading as developed therefrom. *The Vice-Chancellor and Prof. Gilman.*

Contracts. A course of lectures for four weeks upon the elementary principles of the law of contracts, to be followed during the winter term by recitations as shown below. *The Chancellor.*

WINTER TERM.

Contracts. Recitations on selected portions of Parsons on Contracts for eight weeks. *Professor Dunton.*

Domestic Relations. A course of lectures for three weeks on the subjects of marriage and divorce, the property rights of married women, parent and child, guardian and ward, the rights and liability of infants, and kindred topics. *Judge Adams.*

Evidence. A course of lectures for four weeks upon the principles of the law of evidence, to be followed during the next term with recitations as shown below. *The Chancellor.*

Criminal Law. A course of lectures for four weeks upon criminal law, accompanied with recitations in McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure, with references also to statutory provisions. *The Vice-Chancellor.*

Trial and Judgment. A course of lectures for three weeks upon the course of procedure in common law courts of record from the beginning of the trial until the entry of judgment, with references to statutory provisions. *Professor Gilman.*

SPRING TERM.

Evidence. Recitations in the first volume of Greenleaf on Evidence, for four weeks. *Professor Dunton.*

Bailments and Pledges. A course of lectures for four weeks with printed synopsis, covering the various topics of the Law of Bailments, including liability of inn-keepers and the law of pledges and collateral securities. *The Vice-Chancellor.*

Sales. A course of lectures for one week on the law of sales, followed by recitations in the portion of Parsons on Contracts relating to that subject. *The Chancellor.*

Negotiable Instruments. A course of lectures for three weeks on the law of bills, notes, checks, and other negotiable and *quasi* negotiable instruments, followed by recitations for four weeks in Daniel on Negotiable Instruments. *The Chancellor and Professor Dunton.*

Probate Law. A course of lectures for three weeks on the execution and probate of wills and the law of executors and administrators, including the settlement and distribution of decedents' estates, with references to statutory provisions. *Professor Gilman.*

International Law. A course of lectures for four weeks upon public international law and the conflict of laws. *The Vice-Chancellor.*

SENIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM.

Real Property. Recitations for four weeks in Tiedeman on Real Property, through common law estates, accompanied with oral explanations and references to leading cases. *Professor Gilman.*

Equity. Recitations in Bispham on Equity, for ten weeks, accompanied with oral explanations and references to leading cases. The aim is to dwell on the principles of equity, and for this purpose it is believed that the work by Bispham on that subject is a more useful book than the fuller works of Story and Pomeroy. *Professor Dunton.*

Carriers. A course of lectures for three weeks, accompanied with printed synopsis, covering the subjects of carriers of goods and carriers of passengers. *The Vice Chancellor.*

Insurance. A course of lectures for three weeks on the law of insurance in its several branches, with recitations in the portion of Parsons on Contracts relating to that subject. *The Vice Chancellor.*

Chattel Mortgages. Recitations for three weeks in Jones on Chattel Mortgages. *Professor Dunton.*

Patents. A course of lectures for four weeks on the law of patents. *The Chancellor.*

WINTER TERM.

Real Property. Recitations in Tiedeman on Real Property continued, followed by lectures on actions to recover real property, occupying in all six weeks of the term. *Professor Gilman.*

Criminal Procedure. A course of lectures for four weeks, accompanied with recitations in McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure. *The Vice Chancellor.*

Corporations. A course of lectures for three weeks, accompanied with printed synopsis, upon the general doctrines of the law of corporations both private and municipal. *Judge Adams.*

Federal Courts and Procedure. A course of lectures for three weeks on the jurisdiction of the federal courts and the procedure therein. *The Chancellor.*

Admiralty. A course of lectures for one week on admiralty jurisdiction and practice. *The Chancellor.*

Appellate Practice. A course of lectures for two weeks on the practice in appellate courts. *The Vice Chancellor.*

Medical Jurisprudence. A course of lectures for three weeks on medico-legal topics. *The President and Prof. Gilman.*

SPRING TERM.

Partnership and Agency. A course of lectures for four weeks upon the topics of partnership and agency, followed by recitations in the portions of Parsons on Contracts relating to those subjects. *The Chancellor.*

Railroads. A course of lectures for one week on the law particularly applicable to railroads. *Mr. Duncombe.*

Estoppel. A course of lectures for one week on the subject of estoppel, both of record and in pais. *Professor Gilman.*

Attachment and Garnishment. A course of lectures on these subjects, with references to statutory provisions and leading cases. *Prof. Gilman.*

Justice Practice. A course of lectures for one week on practice in justices' courts. *Professor Gilman.*

Constitutional Law. A course of lectures for four weeks upon the history of constitutional government in the United States, followed by lectures on constitutional law for five weeks, accompanied with recitations in Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law. *The Vice Chancellor.*

Constitutional Limitations. Lectures on the rights of person and property as protected by constitutional limitations. *Judge Wright.*

OPTIONAL STUDIES.

For the purpose of giving the law students all the advantages of the University which it will be practicable for them to make use of, it has been arranged that so many of them as can do so without interference with the regular studies required of them in the Law Department, may attend any classes in the Collegiate Department.

Special attention is called to the opportunity thus afforded for the study of elocution and for pursuing any of the courses of study laid down in political science or in history. No extra charge will be made for such studies, but law students will be admitted to such classes only on the approval of the Law Faculty and with the consent of the professor whose class they desire to enter.

On the other hand, it has been agreed by the Collegiate Faculty that Seniors in the Collegiate Department may take as elective and receive in their collegiate course one term's credit for pursuing, in the Law Department, any one of the three following groups of studies: In the fall term, Elementary Law, General Principles of Pleading, and Contracts, one term in all; in the winter term, Criminal Law, Domestic Relations, and Evidence, one term in all; in the spring term, History of the Constitution, and Constitutional Law and Limitations, one term in all. These

groups of studies are so arranged that they will each occupy one hour per day consecutively through the term. No additional tuition will be charged collegiate students who thus elect to take law studies as elective.

It is believed that, whether looked at as a means of mental discipline, or as a preparation for the duties of citizenship or for the prosecution of business, a full course in the Law Department will be found, for those who are properly prepared for it and can pursue it as a part of a liberal education, fully equal to any course of study which can be pursued for an equal length of time. If, however, a student deems it not practicable for him to pursue such a course of study after graduation from the Collegiate Department, he may derive some of the advantages of such study and some insight into the principles and methods of the system of law under which he lives, by electing as part of his regular course some of the groups of studies above suggested.

It is not the design of the Faculty, in thus allowing undergraduate collegiate students to take elective studies in the Law Department, to make possible any abridgement of either course, and time thus spent cannot be counted in estimating the two years of study of law required for graduation in this department. It is recommended that those who intend to pursue a law course after graduation from the Collegiate Department shall confine themselves during their collegiate course to the studies of that department, giving special attention to political science and history.

MOOT-COURTS.

In connection with the instruction in pleading and practice and in the important work of learning to apply legal principles to questions of fact, moot-courts have become a well-recognized and important feature of the law-school. Two such courts are conducted in connection with the department, holding their sessions on one or more afternoons of each week, each presided over by a member of the Faculty with the assistance of two associate judges selected from the class. It is deemed best to keep the members of the two classes separate in this, as in other work of the school, and it is thus possible to select the cases to be given out so that they may relate to subjects on which the students have already had instruction. The Senior moot-court will be organized at the beginning of the fall term, whilst that of the Juniors will not commence its work until the winter term, practical exercises in pleading being given the members of that class during the Fall Term, in connection with instruction in pleading and practice.

The method of conducting these courts is to give to two or more students, representing the attorneys in the case, a written statement showing the facts on which the action and defence are to be based. Pleadings are then prepared as they would be in an actual case. These pleadings are subjected to attack by motion or demurrer, and the issues of law or fact raised are tried to the court, the statement of facts being regarded as the evidence offered on issues of fact. At the end of the trial the case is assigned to one of the associate judges for the preparation of an opinion, and judgment is entered thereon if the result reached is satisfactory

to two of the three judges. A clerk is appointed for the court who keeps a docket and a record of the proceedings in proper form, which is read from time to time, as in actual courts. Each student will have opportunity to appear as attorney, or act as judge in moot court twice during each term of his course after the first.

LIBRARY FACILITIES.

In commodious quarters on the same floor with the lecture rooms is a law library of four thousand volumes, for the use of the law students, and to which they have personal access. This library contains full series of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the courts of last resort of twenty states, including all those whose reports are most frequently referred to; also the American Reports and American Decisions, a good selection of English Reports, full series of the Reporters, the Criminal Law Magazine, the Central Law Journal, the American Law Review, and the Reporter, and a large collection of the latest and best law text-books.

The library rooms are open for the use of the students from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 1:30 to 5 P. M., of each school-day, and during the forenoon of Saturday, but no books can be taken from the library rooms except for use in moot-courts.

The University library, containing 16,000 volumes, is open to the students of this department, as well as to those of the other departments of the University, and books may be drawn from it under reasonable regulations. No extra charge is made for the privileges of either of these libraries.

LECTURE HALLS.

The Law Department has the exclusive occupancy of the second floor of the central or stone building on the campus, which was erected for and used as the Capitol Building before the removal of the capital of the state to Des Moines. The rooms on this floor are those formerly occupied as legislative chambers. There are two lecture halls, each furnished with arm-chairs provided with broad arm-rests for use in taking notes. These chairs are believed to be the most comfortable and convenient in use anywhere for lecture rooms.

FEES AND EXPENSES.

The rate of tuition established by the Board of Regents is \$20 per term, or \$50 per year, payable in either case, in advance, to the Secretary of the University. Each student, upon passing his final examination, is required to pay the sum of \$7 as a graduation fee, to cover the charge for diploma and for certificates of admission to the State and Federal Courts. Those who are admitted to the Senior class upon examination, without having been previously enrolled in the department, will be required to pay an examination fee of \$10. There are no other fees or charges.

Other expenses may be made very reasonable. Good board and lodging can be had at from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per week, and this may be reduced to \$2.50 per week by taking meals in clubs.

COST OF BOOKS.

The books required for use in recitation, and with which the student must provide himself, are the following:

JUNIOR YEAR. — Cooley on Torts, *Parsons on Contracts*, Daniel on Negotiable Instruments, Ross's Outlines of Common Law and Code Pleading and Procedure, *Annotated Code of Iowa*, Greenleaf on Evidence, Vol. I., *McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure*.

SENIOR YEAR.—Tiedeman on Real Property, Bispham's Principles of Equity, Jones on Chattel Mortgages, Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law, and the books named in italics in the foregoing list for the Junior year. The cost of these books will not exceed \$50 for the Junior year, or \$70 for both years.

In addition to the foregoing, the student will find it greatly to his advantage to provide himself with a good law dictionary, and if practicable, copies of Blackstone's Commentaries and Kent's Commentaries, in any edition. It would be desirable, also, that the student bring with him or purchase, in addition to the above list of required books, as many as practicable of the following, which are recommended as the leading and best books on the subjects which are taught by lectures: Walker's American Law, or Pomeroy's Municipal Law; Schouler's Domestic Relations; Stephen, or Gould, on Pleading; Bliss on Code Pleading, or Pomeroy's Remedies and Remedial Rights; Drake on Attachment; Schouler on Bailments and Carriers; Story on Agency; Parsons on Partnership; May on Insurance; Angell and Ames, or Morawetz, on Corporations; Walker, or Simonds, on Patents; Curtis on Jurisdiction of Federal Courts; Cooley's Constitutional Limitations.

Any of the books mentioned may be procured through the department from time to time, as needed, at a considerable reduction from list prices; they are not kept for sale by the book-stores in Iowa City.

The department owns about twenty-five sets of the text-books above mentioned as required in the course, which it will rent in sets to students, furnishing them all the books required for either year, not including a law dictionary, for \$12.50 for the year. As there are sometimes more calls for rent sets than can be met, those who desire to rent books should make application in advance.

ENROLLMENT.

Students may enroll at any time. It is better, however, to enter at the beginning of the term, and best to enter at the commencement of the school year. The Faculty reserves the right to exclude any applicant for enrollment lacking a good English education.

ADMISSION TO SENIOR STANDING.

A student may be admitted to the Senior class who has studied law for one year in this or some other law school, or under the direction of a practicing attorney, or has practiced law for one year as a licensed attorney in courts of record of this or some other state. If the claim for

advanced standing is based upon other grounds than attendance in this school, certificates of the necessary facts must be presented when Senior standing is claimed.

In addition to showing sufficient time of previous study, the applicant for Senior standing must pass a satisfactory examination on the studies of the Junior course, or their equivalent, except the subjects of pleading and practice, which may be made up as extra studies during the Senior year. The examinations for admission to the Senior class for those who have not been previously enrolled in the department will commence on the first day of the University year, Wednesday, September 11th, 1889.

While provision is thus made for admission to the Senior class of those who have read law for a year under the direction of an attorney, or who have practiced a year as licensed attorneys, yet the Faculty desires to say frankly that it will be difficult for those whose only instruction has been such as is attainable in a law-office to secure in one year's reading the proficiency in the study of law necessary to enable them to pass the required preliminary examinations and prosecute successfully the studies of the Senior year. The Faculty is not willing to impair the value of the Senior instruction to those who have prepared themselves for it in the department by admitting to the class those who are not qualified to carry on effectively the work of the year; nor is it to the interest of either the student or the school to admit to the Senior class any who, in order to be prepared for final examination and graduation, must fit themselves in so great a range of subjects that they cannot thoroughly master them. It must be borne in mind that it is not the number of pages read nor the number of answers learned which determines the student's attainments in law, but that discipline and development of the mind and the habit of correct legal thinking are essential elements of a legal education, and that for the acquirement of these, two years in a law school are not too long even for those who have the best preparation for entering. It is possible that after another year one year's reading in an office will not be accepted as the equivalent of a year in the law school. Experience has shown how imperfect, as a rule, is the preparation of those who seek admission to the Senior class upon office reading, and how necessary systematic instruction is at the beginning of the student's course, and the Faculty strongly recommends that the studies of the Junior year be pursued in a law school. Even those who have had previous reading in an office will, it is believed, usually find the instruction in the Junior year to be of greater importance to them than that of the Senior year, in obtaining a thorough and accurate knowledge of the law. The practical advantages of experience in a law-office are not to be underrated, but such experience will prove of greater benefit after the principles of law have been acquired than at the beginning of the study.

GRADUATION.

Two years study of law is essential to graduation. Of that time, one year, at least, must have been spent in this school. Study in another school, or under the direction of a practicing lawyer, or practice in a

court of record, may be taken as an equivalent for a corresponding portion of the course in this department to the extent of one year. But before being recommended for graduation, the candidate who has pursued a portion of his studies elsewhere must satisfy the Faculty of his proficiency in those studies by passing an examination, or in some other way.

Every candidate for graduation must present to the Faculty on or before June 11th, 1890, a thesis upon some legal topic legibly written or printed by type-writer, upon thesis paper, and not less than 2,000, nor more than 3,000 words in length, exclusive of citations of authorities.

Candidates for graduation must be of good character and twenty-one years of age, and must, upon being recommended by the Faculty, pass a final examination conducted at Iowa City by a committee of examiners appointed by the Supreme Court of Iowa, in accordance with the rules of that court regulating admissions to the bar in Iowa. Upon passing such examination, the candidates receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws, are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State of Iowa, and the federal courts for the Southern District of Iowa, oaths of admission being administered in connection with their graduation, and receive the usual diploma and certificates of admission.

Final examination will be held only at the end of the University year. Any candidate who has not yet attained the age of twenty-one years, upon completing the course of study, may pass the final examination and have his diploma awarded, but its delivery and his final admission will be postponed until he has attained that age.

Any further information desired may be obtained by addressing the President of the University or the Vice-Chancellor of the department, at Iowa City, Iowa.

GRADUATES OF 1888.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Bartlett, Edward W.	Eau Claire, Wis.
Biggs, Edward C.	Iowa City.
Birdsall, Raymond W.	Waterman.
Blake, Fred J.	Strawberry Point.
Campbell, George B.	Botna.
Carroll, Warren	Morse.
Carter, Albert J.	Wahpeton, Dak.
Clair, William J.	Iowa City.
Clark, Harold W., B. Ph.	Iowa City.
Clemens, William O.	Manchester.
Dickinson, George W.	Jesup.
Evans, Thomas J.	Williamsburg.
Farwell, Marcus Z., B. S.	Monticello.
Finch, Edward D.	Des Moines.
Glenn, William	Ridgeway.
Green, Edwin M.	Nugent.
Hales, John Ross	Mount Sterling.
Hanley, James A.	Le Clair.
Hicks, Earnest H.	Monticello.
Humbert Galen F.	Cedar Falls.
Jackson, John H.	Jefferson.
James, J. Wesley	Mount Pleasant.
Kamrar, Harris S.	Webster City.
Laffey, John P.	West Point, Ill.
Lohr, William F.	Estelline, Dak.
McCloud, I. Lincoln, B. Ph.	Bedford.
Myers, William R., B. S.	Anita.
Nye, Fred A.	Iowa City.
Plum, Oran F.	Harlan.
Randall, John Henry	Davenport.
Rankin, William Walter, B. S.	Bloomfield.
Rawson, Alonzo Jr., B. S.	Des Moines.
Rea, Edwin C., A. B.	Ida Grove.
Robinson, Frank B., A. B.	Iowa City.
Saunders, Charles G., A. B.	Manilla.
Schaeffer, J. Lewis	Dakota, Ill.
Schultz, Henry F.	Alden.
Sheridan, Thomas J., A. B.	Parnell.
Smith, John R.	Jefferson.
Smyth, Samuel J., A. M.	Mount Vernon.
Sowers, George T.	Bloomfield.
Spaulding, Henry L., B. Ph.	Charles City.
Taylor, Henry C.	Bloomfield.
Till, Herbert J.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Varnum, Charles William	Le Mars.
Ware, John D., B. Ph.	Grinnell.
Warner, Clyde V.	Leon.
Wheeler, Orville D., B. Ph.	Sigourney.
Wheeler, Orr W.	Denison.
Wilson, James J.	Marshalltown.
Wolfe, Edmund M., B. Ph.	De Witt.

UNDERGRADUATES OF 1888-89.

SENIOR CLASS.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Beebe, Jacob		Vinton.
Bollinger, James W.		Davenport.
A. B., State University of Iowa.		
Boudinot, Howard S.		Davenport.
Chrisman, Charles E.		Underwood.
Conn, John T.		Blairstown.
Crawford, John C.		Bennett.
Dye, Charles Henry		Franklin, Neb.
A. M., Oberlin.		
Eggert, Carl A.		Iowa City.
A. M., Princeton, Ph. D., Heidelberg.		
Finseth, Knut A.		Kenyon, Minn.
A. B., Luther College.		
Frame, John W.		Seymour.
Gill, Frank E.		Manchester.
Heberling, Henry B.		Atalissa.
Kerr, S. Herbert		Newton.
Lewis, John E.		Greeley.
Lucas, William O.		Winterset.
Mayne, George H.		Council Bluffs.
Meek, Edward R.		Iowa City.
A. B., State University of Iowa.		
Murphy, Cornelius H.		De Witt.
Novak, Frank H.		Iowa City.
Peters, Edward		Davenport.
Powell, Charles L.		Panora.
A. M., State University of Iowa.		
Price, Richard		Clinton.
Prichard, Jacob A.		Ticonic.
A. B., Cornell College.		
Ryan, John J.		Davenport.
St. Clair, Hugh Edward		Vinton.
Sammon, John Martin		Jefferson.
Scarborough, B. F.		Harlan.
Searle, Charles James		Moline, Ill.
Searle, Sherman W.		Rock Island, Ill.
Stover, Edward Lee		Marengo.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Stutsman, William H.		Burlington.
	Ph. B., State University of Iowa.	
Tompkin, George W.		Garrison.
Van Auken, Grant		Mason City.
West, Peter		Tripoli.
Williams, John E.		Reinbeck.
Wormley, John Marion		Newton.

—36.

JUNIOR CLASS.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Bartlett, Ansyl Lester		Maxwell.
Beeler, Abraham L.		Salem.
Bonson, Robert		Dubuque.
Brown, Homer Arnold		Osage.
Cassady, Thomas E.		Council Bluffs.

B. S., Parsons College.

Clark, Frank W.	DeWitt.
Clark, Horace G.	Iowa City.
Cook, Reuel Bridge	Davenport.

A. B., Griswold College.

Crawford, George A.	Bennett.
Croze, James H.	Rock Rapids.

B. S., Iowa College.

Davis, Brode B.	Lewis.
Douglass, Isaac W.	Maxwell.
Draper, Phineas H.	New York.
Deremore, Douglas	Waukon.
Elliott, Clarence D.	Iowa City.
Foster, George S.	Bathgate, Dak.
Griffiths, Henry H.	Ames.
Goodson, J. Marion	Booneville.
Hagemann, Edward Jr.	Burlington.
Hamilton, James W.	Washington.
Hasbrouck, Herman J.	Thurman, Colo.

B. S., Parsons College.

Hastings, Henry Lew.	Iowa City.
Henry, Loren L.	Mount Ayr.
Hess, Edward G.	Neligh, Neb.
Higbee, M. Vernon	Morning Sun.
Hodgdon, Charles W.	Chester Center.

A. B., Iowa College.

Howard, Henry, Jr.	Kit Carson, Colo.
Hunt, John	Iowa City.
Ishikawa, Kizo	Stobayashi, Japan.
Janes, Fred R.	Willard, Kansas.
Johnson, William E.	Ida Grove.

B. S., Wilton Academy.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Kenyon, William S.		Ft. Dodge.
Kitchen, Truman S.		Iowa City.
Knight, Watkins J.		Dubuque.
Lischer, Julius		Davenport.
	Ph. B., State University of Iowa.	
Lohr, Frederick W.		Osage.
	A. B., State University of Iowa.	
Main, Willard Frederick		Iowa City.
McIntire, Isaac N.		Montezuma.
	Ph. B., Oskaloosa College.	
Millar, Frank R.		Cedar Rapids.
Mitchell, Michael J.		Ft. Dodge.
Mosier, William F.		Iowa City.
	A. B., State University of Iowa.	
Murray, Frederick H.		Brooklyn.
	A. B., Iowa College.	
Neally, Edward M.		Burlington.
Nichols, Elmer C.		West Liberty.
	Ph. B., State University of Iowa.	
Otman, Arthur Melville		Wyoming, Ills.
Parrott, Elmer H.		Ida Grove.
Paschal, Frank Wright		Stuart.
Reynard, Joseph S.		Clearfield.
Reynolds, Charles E.		Grand Junction.
Roberts, D. Bert		Cedar Rapids.
Scarborough, John F.		Bloomfield.
Settle, William Andrew		Orrick, Mo.
Sime, Thomas E.		Albert Lea, Minn.
Smith, F. Emory		Waterloo.
Stephenson, Chester F.		Council Bluffs.

JUNIOR CLASS—ADDITIONAL ENROLLMENT.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Arnold, Edwin H.		Cresco.
Dillon, Wesley Kenney		Mt. Pleasant.
Fehr, Elmer L.		Oakland.
Grimm, John Murchison		Sioux City.
Pickett, Charles E.		Waterloo.
	B. Ph., State University of Iowa.	
Swift, Worthington		Harvard, Wayne Co.
Wright, George S.		Council Bluffs.
	Juniors,	—73.
	Total enrollment	—109.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Stutsman, William H.		Burlington.
	Ph. B., State University of Iowa.	
Tompkin, George W.		Garrison.
Van Auken, Grant		Mason City.
West, Peter		Tripoli.
Williams, John E.		Reinbeck.
Wormley, John Marion		Newton.

—36.

JUNIOR CLASS.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Bartlett, Ansyl Lester		Maxwell.
Beeler, Abraham L.		Salem.
Bonson, Robert		Dubuque.
Brown, Homer Arnold		Osage.
Cassady, Thomas E.		Council Bluffs.
	B. S., Parsons College.	
Clark, Frank W.		DeWitt.
Clark, Horace G.		Iowa City.
Cook, Reuel Bridge		Davenport.
	A. B., Griswold College.	
Crawford, George A.		Bennett.
Cröse, James H.		Rock Rapids.
	B. S., Iowa College.	
Davis, Brode B.		Lewis.
Douglass, Isaac W.		Maxwell.
Draper, Phineas H.		New York.
Deremore, Douglas		Waukon.
Elliott, Clarence D.		Iowa City.
Foster, George S.		Bathgate, Dak.
Griffiths, Henry H.		Ames.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Kenyon, William S.		Ft. Dodge.
Kitchen, Truman S.		Iowa City.
Knight, Watkins J.		Dubuque.
Lischer, Julius		Davenport.
	Ph. B., State University of Iowa.	
Lohr, Frederick W.		Osage.
	A. B., State University of Iowa.	
Main, Willard Frederick		Iowa City.
McIntire, Isaac N.		Montezuma.
	Ph. B., Oskaloosa College.	
Millar, Frank R.		Cedar Rapids.
Mitchell, Michael J.		Ft. Dodge.
Mosier, William F.		Iowa City.
	A. B., State University of Iowa.	
Murray, Frederick H.		Brooklyn.
	A. B., Iowa College.	
Neally, Edward M.		Burlington.
Nichols, Elmer C.		West Liberty.
	Ph. B., State University of Iowa.	
Otman, Arthur Melville		Wyoming, Ills.
Parrott, Elmer H.		Ida Grove.
Paschal, Frank Wright		Stuart.
Reynard, Joseph S.		Clearfield.
Reynolds, Charles E.		Grand Junction.
Roberts, D. Bert		Cedar Rapids.
Scarborough, John F.		Bloomfield.
Settle, William Andrew		Orrick, Mo.
Sime, Thomas E.		Albert Lea, Minn.
Smith, F. Emory		Waterloo.
Stephenson, Chester F.		Council Bluffs.
Stevens, Truman S.		Bagley.
Turkington, George		Rochelle, Ill.
Upton, Clark C.		Cresco.
Wagoner, John C.		Omaha, Neb.
	A. B., Notre Dame.	
Walsh, James W.		Clinton.
Walsh, Mark A.		Clinton.
Watson, Joseph J.		Hillsboro.
	B. S., Kirkville, Mo.	
Watson, W. S.		Salem.
Wills, Will T.		Cuba City, Wis.
Wolfe, Richard B.		De Witt.
Young, Alcinous Henry		Cedar Rapids.

109 u 2 l
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LAW DEPARTMENT

State University of Iowa

ANNOUNCEMENT

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ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT
OF THE
LAW DEPARTMENT
OF THE
STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA,
1891-92,

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY.
1891.

Calendar for 1891-92.

1891.

September 16 — Fall Term begins, Wednesday.

September 16 — Preliminary Examinations.

September 16 — Examinations for admission to Senior standing.

December 22 — Fall Term ends, Tuesday.

WINTER VACATION.

1892.

January 6 — Winter Term begins, Wednesday.

March 22 — Winter Term ends, Tuesday.

SPRING VACATION.

March 30 — Spring Term begins, Wednesday.

June 9 and 10 — Examination of candidates for graduation.

June 10 — Closing Address, Friday, 2 P. M.

June 15 — Graduating Exercises, Wednesday, 10 A. M.

SUMMER VACATION.

September 18 — Fall Term begins, Wednesday.

Law Department.

FACULTY.

CHARLES A. SCHAEFFER, A. M., PH. D.,

President, and Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence

EMLIN MCCLAIN, A. M., LL. B.,

Chancellor, and Resident Professor of Law.

JAMES M. LOVE, LL. D.,

(U. S. District Judge for Southern District of Iowa.)

*Professor of the Law of Patents, and of Federal Jurisprudence and Admiralty,
and Lecturer on Evidence.*

EUGENE WAMBAUGH, A. M., LL. B.,

Resident Professor of Law.

SAMUEL HAYES, M. S.,

Resident Professor of Law.

GEORGE G. WRIGHT, LL. D.,

L. G. KINNE, LL. D.,

WILLIAM G. HAMMOND, LL. D.,

GIFFORD S. ROBINSON, LL. B.,

Lecturers.

EXAMINING COMMITTEE FOR 1889-90.

(Appointed by the Supreme Court of Iowa)

T. M. Fee,	Centerville.
John H. Henderson,	Indianola.
R. G. Phelps,	Atlantic.
George W. Kiesel,	Dubuque.
B. P. Birdsall,	Clarion.
Wm. M. McFarland,	Estherville.
J. J. Mosnat,	Belle Plaine.
Clinton L. Nourse,	Des Moines.
W. S. Withrow,	Mount Pleasant.

Law Department.

The course of study in this Department extends through two years, designated as Junior and Senior years, respectively, of thirty-seven weeks each, exclusive of vacations, each year being divided into three terms corresponding with the terms of the Collegiate Department.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

The aim of any course of instruction in law may properly be considered as twofold; first, to impart a knowledge of the recognized principles of the law, and, secondly, to discipline the mind in methods of legal study for the purpose of now and hereafter forming correct opinions on questions involving legal knowledge. Various methods of instruction, each having its special merits, are pursued in different schools. They may be roughly arranged in three classes, namely, lectures, text-book instruction, and study of cases. The peculiar merit of the first is that it may be made the means of giving the most vivid and striking picture of legal principles, the second furnishes the most convenient means of individual study, and the third, the best discipline in methods of legal thinking.

In this school the effort is made so to present the subjects as to combine in the highest practicable degree the excellences of these various methods.

In connection with several of the lecture courses, the students are furnished with printed synopses which give in a concise form, and more accurately than a student would usually write them in his note-book, the principal doctrines of the subject, arranged according to some analytical method. On some of the most extensive and important topics the students are required to provide themselves with, and use, a text-book in which lessons are to be regularly prepared and recited, the recitations either following, or being accompanied with, oral explanations more or less formal, calling attention to the important doctrines and explaining those which may be obscure. The study of leading cases is carried on extensively in connection with the courses of lectures, references for that purpose being given by the lecturer, or printed in the synopsis, and the students being frequently required to state briefly in the class the points decided in cases assigned for that purpose. The peculiar advantages of the case system, so-called, which gives opportunity to develop doctrines of law from an investigation of the original authorities to which refer-

ence is made for that purpose, the thoroughness and accuracy of the work being tested by subsequent discussions of these authorities in the class, are secured to the students by several courses of study of this kind on subjects which seem specially suitable for the use of this method and also by a special course in the study of cases.

The fact that the greater part of the instruction is by resident professors, giving their entire time to the school, makes it possible to pursue each subject consecutively, one hour a day, until it is concluded. The attention of the student being thus directed to but few topics at once, he is able to obtain a clearer and more complete conception of each than would be possible if the instruction were irregular and disconnected.

As an aid and stimulus in study, and also for the purpose of furnishing satisfactory evidence of progress, written examinations are required from time to time on each topic studied in the course, and until a reasonable proficiency in each topic has thus been shown, the candidate for graduation will not be presented to the committee for final examination.

SCHEDULE OF STUDIES.

The course of study is so arranged that the Junior and Senior classes have separate and distinct courses of instruction throughout, and the subjects are divided between the two courses and arranged in each course so as to be presented in a natural order.

In the Junior year are placed subjects which are elementary and at the same time fundamental. The work of this year is therefore of more importance to the student than that of the Senior year, and is such as requires careful study, at the same time imparting thorough discipline and a familiarity with the methods of legal reasoning. It is believed that the Junior studies are such as to make of the greatest value to the student the services of regular and experienced instructors and the advantages of a law school. Unless the principles of law as a system, the nature of its important divisions, and the fundamental doctrines of such subjects as Elementary Law, Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law, Pleading, and Evidence, are thoroughly mastered, the whole legal education will be defective and unsatisfactory.

The courses of study are so arranged that the students in each year shall have instruction in studies peculiar to that year for at least two hours a day, that time being divided between two instructors on separate subjects, which are thus carried along together. The Juniors will be required during part of the year to attend a third hour for additional quizzes and reviews. The Seniors will be afforded opportunity, and urged, to take, in addition to the two hours a day regularly provided for them, one of the Junior studies by way of review. Especially will the Seniors have opportunity to take the Junior instruction in pleading and practice.

The following course of study has several features to some extent peculiar. At the beginning of the Junior year a course of lectures,

occupying one hour a day, is given on Elementary Law, in which course the attention of the students is called to the nature of law, its sources and development, the difference between the unwritten and the written law, the method of determining what the law is by the use of reports, statutes, treatises, digests, etc., and finally to the different branches into which the whole body of the law is usually divided, and their relations to each other. This course covers remedial as well as substantive law, and thus furnishes instruction in the general principles of pleading, serving in this respect as a basis for the study of code pleading.

To the various branches of pleading and practice special attention is given. Although it has been generally considered that the logic of pleading is to be found in the common law system, while the code system is looked upon as unscientific, yet a comparative study of the two will show that the latter is broader in its principles and more liberal in its application than the former. The principal branches of practice are fully treated during the Junior year in order that the student may apply them in the moot courts.

The school attempts to teach how to ascertain the authoritative value of cases. There is one course in which this is the only purpose. In this course the facts, pleadings, and result of each case are briefly stated by the student. Attention is then directed to the manner in which the case reached the court whose opinion is reported. The student is required to discover exactly what proposition of law was essential to the decision and to eliminate *dicta*. To this end he is finally required to prepare a brief but accurate note of the doctrine for which the case is authority. This work is intended to fit students for preparing briefs, text-books, and digests. Obviously the method is identical with that adopted by all careful lawyers in collecting authorities. The student who has mastered the system is prepared to make good use of other case courses in which the ultimate purpose is the mastery of the subject to which the cases pertain, for example the course on Damages, and, indeed, is prepared to use intelligently all cases to which he may be referred in any part of his study or future practice.

The general instruction in the Law Department does not give prominence to the statutes and decisions of any one state, but is intended to fit students to practice in any state or country where the Anglo-American system of law prevails. For the benefit of the student who has determined where he will practice, and who wishes to familiarize himself in advance with the statutes and decisions of his chosen state, the Law Department furnished optional courses of study, supplementing the prescribed courses. An optional course will be given upon the law of any state or territory, as to which three or more students ask instruction. Each course will cover the constitution, statutes, and decisions, and will call special attention to the points in which the law of the state in question differs from the law usually found throughout the United States, and will also require the student to become well acquainted with leading

cases. A student intending to pursue a course in State Law must provide himself with the revised statutes of the state in question and a digest.

Arrangements have been made by which William G. Hammond, LL. D., Dean of the St. Louis Law School, formerly Chancellor of this Department, will, in alternate years, deliver a course of lectures for one week on the History of the Common Law. These lectures were delivered during the year 1890-91 and may be expected during the year 1892-93. It is believed that the course will be found of special interest as showing the development of law and illustrating the historical method. This course of lectures, taken in connection with the instruction in Roman Law, in the Early History of Law, and in the History of the Constitution, will give our students an unusual opportunity to familiarize themselves with those lines of historical investigation in which great advances have recently been made and to which lawyers of the better class are yearly giving increased attention.

The following schedule presents the course substantially as it will be given during the coming year.

Junior Year.

Fall Term.

Legal Study and Ethics. A course of lectures as to methods of study and as to demeanor and duties in the school and in the profession. One week. *Wright*.

Elementary Law. A course of lectures presenting the elementary principles of law in general and of its important branches. This course covers also the principles of pleading. Nine weeks. *McClain*.

Contracts. A course of ten weeks, Bishop on Contracts being the text-book. *Wambaugh*.

Pleading. A course of instruction, mainly by lecture, on pleading under the codes, with practical exercises. Five weeks. *Hayes*.

Study of Cases. Recitations for four weeks, the text-book being a volume of select cases. *Wambaugh*.

Winter Term.

Criminal Law. A course of lectures accompanied with recitations in McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure, with references, also to statutory provisions. Three and one-half weeks. *McClain*.

Torts. Recitations in Cooley on Torts, with oral explanations, and citation and examination of leading cases. Nine weeks. *Hayes*.

Domestic Relations. A course of lectures for three weeks on the subject of marriage and divorce, the property rights of married women, parent and child, guardian and ward, the rights and liabilities of infants, and kindred topics. Three weeks. *Kinne*.

Trial and Judgment. Lectures upon procedure in common law courts of record from the beginning of the trial until the entry of judgment, with references to statutory provisions. Four and one-half weeks. *Hayes*.

Evidence. A course of lectures on the principles. Two weeks. *Love*.

Spring Term.

Evidence. Recitations for five weeks in the first volume of Greenleaf on Evidence. *Wambaugh*.

Sales, Bailments, and Pledges. A course of instruction by the use of printed synopses and study of cases on the law of personal property (not including chattel mortgages, but covering collateral securities). Five and one-half weeks. *McClain*.

Negotiable Instruments. Five weeks, Benjamin's Chalmers on Bills, Notes, and Checks being the text-book. *Wambaugh*.

Probate Law and Procedure. A course of lectures on the execution and probate of wills and the law of executors and administrators, including the settlement and distribution of decedents' estates, with references to statutory provisions and examination of leading cases. Four and one-half weeks. *Hayes*.

Senior Year.

Fall Term.

Real Property. Recitations in Tiedeman on Real Property, accompanied with oral explanations and references to leading cases, and lectures on actions to recover real property. Ten weeks. *Hayes*.

Insurance. A course of lectures on fire, life, and accident insurance. Four weeks. *Wambaugh*.

Chattel Mortgages. A course of instruction by study of cases and with a printed synopsis. Four weeks. *McClain*.

Carriers. Lectures accompanied with printed synopsis, covering the subjects of carriers of goods and carriers of passengers. Four weeks. *McClain*.

Damages. Instruction on the measure of damages, by means of the study of leading cases. Four weeks. *McClain*.

Patents. Lectures on the law of patents and copyrights. Two weeks. *Love*.

Winter Term.

Equity and Equity Pleading. Recitations in Bispham on Equity. Lectures on Equity Pleading. Eleven weeks. *Wambaugh*.

Corporations. Lectures upon the general doctrines of the law of corporations, both private and municipal. Three weeks. *Kinne*.

Medical Jurisprudence. Lectures on medico-legal topics. Two and one-half weeks. *Schaeffer and McClain*.

Appellate Proceedings. Lectures upon the practice and procedure in appellate courts. One week. *Robinson*.

Agency. A course of lectures for one week. *Robinson*.

Criminal Procedure. Lectures, with recitations in McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure. Three and one-half weeks. *McClain*.

Spring Term.

Partnership. Lectures. Four and one-half weeks. *Hayes*.

Federal Jurisprudence and Admiralty. Lectures. Two weeks. *Love*.

Constitutional Law. Lectures, with recitations in Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law, and study of selected cases. Seven and one-half weeks. *McClain*.

Constitutional Limitations. Lectures on the rights of person and property as protected by constitutional limitations. One week. *Wright*.

Attachment, Garnishment, and Execution. Lectures, with references to statutory provisions and leading cases. Three weeks. *Hayes*.

Justice Practice. Lectures on practice in justices' courts. One week. *Hayes*.

OPTIONAL STUDIES.

Instruction is given in the Department in the following subjects, which are additional to the required work and are optional. Admission to these courses can only be secured by consent of the Faculty.

Roman Law. A course for one hour a week throughout the fall term, open to students of the Law Department or of the Collegiate Department. The study of Justinian's Institutes, with special reference to the analogies, dissimilarities, and historical relations between Roman and English-law. Essays and discussions. This course will be given in the fall term of 1891, but will not be given in 1892. *Wambaugh*.

Early History of Law. A course for one hour a week throughout the fall term, open also to students in the Collegiate Department. Informal lectures on the early history of institutions and the early history of English law, with essays and discussions based upon the study of references given by the instructor. This course will not be given in 1891. *Wambaugh*.

History of the Common Law. Lectures for one week during the winter term. This course of lectures was delivered during the year 1890-91; it will not be repeated this year, but may be expected during the year 1892-93. *Hammond*.

History of Constitutional Government in the United States. Lectures. Spring term. Three weeks. This course will not be given during the year 1892-93. *McClain*.

International Law. Lectures. Spring term. Three weeks. This course will not be delivered during the year 1891-92, but may be expected during the following year.—*McClain*.

State Law. In the spring term a course of instruction will be given for four weeks upon the constitution, statutes, and decisions of any state or territory as to which three or more members of the Senior class ask instruction. Open to Seniors only. *Wambaugh*.

STUDIES IN COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

For the purpose of giving the law students all the advantages of the University which it will be practicable for them to make use of, it has been arranged that so many of them as can do so without interference with the regular studies required of them in the Law Department, may attend any classes in the Collegiate Department.

Special attention is called to the opportunity thus afforded for the study of elocution (in which separate classes are organized for law students), and for pursuing any of the courses of study laid down in political science, in history, in logic, or in English. No extra charge will be made for such studies, but law students will be admitted to such classes only on the approval of the Law Faculty and with the consent of the professor whose class they desire to enter.

LAW ELECTIVES FOR COLLEGIATE STUDIES.

The Collegiate Faculty permits Seniors in that Department to take as elective studies in their collegiate course, and to receive credit for, any of the Junior law studies to the extent of three terms' work of one hour a day.

Certain subjects in the law course which are historical in their nature may be taken by collegiate Seniors as electives, without regard to the provision just stated permitting credits for law studies. These subjects are enumerated on pages 34 and 35 of the Collegiate Announcement.

It is believed that, whether looked at as a means of mental discipline, or as a preparation for the duties of citizenship, or for the prosecution of business, a full course in the Law Department will be found, for those who are properly prepared for it, and can pursue it as a part of a liberal education, fully equal to any course of study which can be pursued for the same length of time. If, however, a student deems it not practicable for him to pursue such a course of study after graduation from the Collegiate Department, he may derive some of the advantages of such study and some insight into the principles and methods of the system of law under which he lives, by electing as part of his regular course some of the groups of studies above suggested.

IOWA CITY ACADEMY

AND UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

THIS SCHOOL OFFERS THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL ADVANTAGES:

It enjoys the hearty endorsement of the Regents and Faculty of the State University. It gives the SPECIAL PREPARATION needed for entrance to all the Courses of the Collegiate Department. It offers the general training required for entrance to the PROFESSIONAL departments of the University, and for BUSINESS life. Also instrumental and vocal music and Free Hand Drawing.

In its Normal Department it qualifies for teaching in all grades of public schools, granting diplomas to those completing this course.

The school of Elocution is conducted by a thoroughly competent teacher; the Delsartean principles are used.

Its students enjoy the privileges of the library, museum, cabinet and observatory of the University; they are also permitted to drill in the military battalion, thus becoming familiar with the life of a great educational institution before entering upon its course of instruction.

Academy graduates are admitted to the Freshman class WITHOUT examination.

It is one of the oldest and largest schools of its kind in the West; the enrollment last year was upwards of 300. We give special attention to the health and morals of our students, and notify parents of serious delinquencies. We have no room for idlers. We promise all that experienced teachers can do to render the training comprehensive and thorough. For full information see Academy catalogue, or address the principal.

CALENDAR FOR 1891-92.

1891.

September 15, Enrollment and Classification, Tuesday.

December 23, First Term ends, Wednesday.

1892.

January 5, Second Term begins, Tuesday.

March 23, Second Term ends, Wednesday.

March 30, Third Term begins, Wednesday.

June 8, Commencement, Wednesday evening.

September 13, Fall Term begins, Tuesday.

TUITION.

First Term, \$12.00. Second Term, \$10.00. Third Term, \$10.00. Payable at the *beginning* of each term.

ROBERT H. TRIPP, A. M.

Iowa City, Iowa, May 1st, 1891.

MOOT-COURTS.

In connection with the instruction in pleading and practice and in the important work of learning to apply legal principles to questions of fact, moot-courts have become a well-recognized and important feature of the law school. Two such courts are conducted in connection with the Department, holding their sessions on one or more afternoons of each week, each presided over by a member of the Faculty with the assistance of associate judges selected from the class. It is deemed best to keep the members of the two classes separate in this, as in other work of the school, and it is thus possible to select the cases to be given out so that they may relate to subjects on which the students have already had instruction. The Senior moot-court will be organized at the beginning of the fall term, whilst that of the Juniors will not commence its work until the winter term, practical exercises in pleading being given the members of that class during the fall term, in connection with instruction in pleading and practice.

The method of conducting these courts is to give to two or more students, representing the attorneys in the case, a written statement showing the facts on which the action and defence are to be based. Pleadings are then prepared as they would be in an actual case. These pleadings are subjected to attack by motion or demurrer, and the issues of law or fact raised are tried to the court, the statement of facts being regarded as the evidence offered on issues of fact. At the end of the trial the case is assigned to an associate judge for the preparation of an opinion.

Another method of trial has been introduced with success which involves the proof by competent evidence of the facts shown by the statement. This gives practice in the examination of witnesses and in applying the rules determining the admissibility of evidence.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

A literary society composed exclusively of students of this department holds regular weekly meetings, furnishing to its members valuable training in debating and other exercises usually provided for by such organizations.

LIBRARY FACILITIES.

In commodious quarters on the same floor with the lecture rooms is a law library of four thousand nine hundred volumes, to which the students have personal access. This library contains full series of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the courts of last resort of twenty six states, including all those whose reports are most frequently referred to; also the American Decisions, American Reports, and American State Reports, a collection of English reports, which, with additions lately made, is almost complete, full series of the Reporters,

the Criminal Law Magazine, the Central Law Journal, the American Law Review, the Albany Law Journal, and a large collection of the latest and best law text-books.

The library rooms are open for the use of the students from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 1:30 to 5 P. M., of each school day, and during the forenoon of Saturday.

The University library, containing 20,000 volumes, is open to the students of this Department, as well as to those of the other departments of the University, and books may be drawn from it under reasonable regulations. No extra charge is made for the privileges of either of these libraries.

LECTURE HALLS.

The Law Department has the exclusive occupancy of the second floor of the central or stone building on the campus, which was erected for and used as the Capitol Building before the removal of the capitol of the state to Des Moines. The rooms on this floor are those formerly occupied as legislative chambers. There are two lecture halls, each furnished with arm-chairs provided with broad arm-rests for use in taking notes.

FEES AND EXPENSES.

The rate of tuition established by the Board of Regents is \$20 per term, or \$50 per year, payable in either case, in advance, to the Secretary of the University. Each student, upon passing his final examination, is required to pay the sum of \$7 as a graduation fee, to cover the charge for diploma and for certificates of admission to the State and Federal Courts. There are no other fees or charges.

Other expenses may be made very reasonable. Good board and lodging can be had at from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per week, and this may be reduced to \$2.50 or \$3.00 per week by taking meals in clubs.

COST OF BOOKS.

The books required for use in recitation, and with which the student must provide himself, are the following:

JUNIOR YEAR.—Bishop on Contracts; *Annotated Code of Iowa*; Cooley on Torts; Vol. I, of Greenleaf on Evidence; *McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure*; and Benjamin's Chalmers' Digest of Bills, Notes, and Checks.

SENIOR YEAR.—Tiedeman on Real Property; Bispham's Principles of Equity; Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law; and the books named in Italics in the foregoing list for the Junior year. The cost of these books will not exceed \$35 for the Junior year, or \$50 for both years.

In addition to the foregoing, the student will be expected to provide himself with such synopses, and selections of cases as may be used in the class, which will not cost, in all, more than \$5 for the entire course. He

will, also, find it greatly to his advantage to provide himself with a good law dictionary, and if practicable, a copy of Blackstone's Commentaries in any edition. It is desirable, also, that the student bring with him or purchase, in addition to the above list of required books, as many as practicable of the following, which are recommended as the leading and best books on the subjects which are taught by lectures: Walker's American Law, or Pomeroy's Municipal Law; Schouler's Domestic Relations; Stephen, or Gould, on Pleading; Pomeroy's Remedies and Remedial Rights, or Bliss on Code Pleading; Drake on Attachment; Benjamin, or Tiedeman, on Sales; Schouler on Bailments and Carriers; Story, or Mechem, on Agency; Bates on Partnership; May on Insurance; Morawetz, or Angell and Ames, on Corporations; Walker, or Simonds, on Patents; Curtis on Jurisdiction of Federal Courts; Cooley's Constitutional Limitations.

Any of the books mentioned may be procured through the Department from time to time, as needed, at a considerable reduction from list prices; they are not kept for sale by the book-stores in Iowa City.

The Department owns about twenty-five sets of the text-books above mentioned as required in the course, which it will rent in sets to students, furnishing them all the books required for either year, for \$12.50 for the year. The rent sets do not include the synopses, nor the select cases, nor a law dictionary. As there are sometimes more calls for rent sets than can be met, those who desire to rent books should make application in advance.

ENROLLMENT AND PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

Students may enroll at any time. It is better, however, to enter at the beginning of the term, and best to enter at the commencement of the school year.

Those students who expect to complete the course, and take the degree of Bachelor of Laws, must pass a preliminary examination in English Language (covering grammar - school work in grammar and composition), and the outlines of English and American History. Students having a diploma or certificate showing their graduation from any collegiate or academic institution, or high school, or a teacher's certificate, will be admitted without examination.

At the preliminary examination in September, 1890, each candidate was required to choose one English and one American subject from a list of six subjects and to write upon each of the subjects so chosen a short essay, correct in expression, spelling, capitalization, punctuation, and paragraphing. The subjects from which choice had to be made were the following: The Causes of the American Revolution; The Earliest Discoveries in America; The Early History of the North American Colonies; The Relative Merits of Charles I and Cromwell; The Elizabethan Age; The Britons, the Saxons, and the Normans, and the

Parts they have played in English History. Future examinations in English and history will be similar to the examination just now described, the subjects for essays varying from year to year.

Students wishing to pursue special subjects of study without graduation, will be admitted without preliminary examination upon showing themselves qualified to pursue the studies desired.

Preliminary examinations will be held on Wednesday, September 16th, 1891, commencing at 9 A. M.

ADMISSION TO SENIOR STANDING.

A student may be admitted to the Senior class who has studied law for one school year of at least thirty-six weeks in this or some other law school, or who has studied law in this or some other law school for at least ten weeks, and in addition has read law under the direction of an attorney for such length of time as to make one year's study in all. Time of practice as a licensed attorney in any state will be considered equivalent to a like period of reading under the direction of an attorney. If the claim for advanced standing is based upon other grounds than attendance in this school, certificates of the necessary facts must be presented when Senior standing is claimed.

In addition to showing sufficient time of previous study, the applicant for Senior standing must pass a satisfactory examination on the studies of the Junior course, or their equivalent, except the subjects of pleading and practice, which may be made up as extra studies during the Senior year. The examinations for admission to the Senior class for those who have not previously completed the Junior course in the Department will commence on the first day of the University year, Wednesday, September 16th, 1891.

While provision is thus made by which credit may be given for reading under the direction of an attorney, yet the Faculty desires to say frankly that it will be difficult in this way to become sufficiently proficient in any of the Junior studies to pass the required examinations in the Department. The Faculty is not willing to impair the value of the Senior instruction to those who have prepared themselves for it in the Department by admitting to the class those who are not qualified to carry on effectively the work of the year; nor is it to the interest of either the student or the school to admit to the Senior class any who, in order to be prepared for final examination and graduation, must fit themselves in so great a range of subjects that they cannot thoroughly master them. It must be borne in mind that it is not the number of pages read, nor the number of answers learned, which determines the student's attainments in law, but that discipline and development of the mind, and the habit of correct legal thinking are essential elements of a legal education, and that for the acquirement of these, two years in a law school are not too long even for those who have the best preparation for entering. Experience has shown how imperfect, as a rule, is the preparation of those who

study in offices, and how necessary systematic instruction is at the beginning of the student's course, and the Faculty strongly recommends that all the studies of the Junior year be pursued in a law school, and that if but one year can be spent in school, the student shall commence his studies there and read in an office afterward. Even those who have had previous reading in an office will, it is believed, usually find the instruction in the Junior year to be of greater importance to them than that of the Senior year, in obtaining a thorough and accurate knowledge of the law. The practical advantages of experience in a law office are not to be underrated, but such experience will prove of greater benefit after the principles of law have been acquired than at the beginning of the study.

Even in courses in which text-books are used students in the law school have a great deal of instruction regarding matters not fully developed in the books. Anyone who wishes to pass with credit the examinations for senior standing and to profit fully by the instruction in the senior subjects should not confine his attention to the junior text-books but should attempt to get an equivalent for the instruction supplementing those books. Candidates for advanced standing are therefore urged to master, in addition to the prescribed text-books, the following books or parts of books:—Pomeroy's Remedies and Remedial Rights; Anson on Contracts; Pollock, or Bigelow, on Torts; Bishop's Criminal Law; Tiedeman on Sales; Schouler on Bailments; the American notes in Chamberlayne's edition of Best on Evidence; Stephen's Digest of Evidence; Daniel on Negotiable Instruments.

GRADUATION.

Two years' study of law is essential to graduation. Of that time, one year, at least, must have been spent in this school. Study in another school, or under the direction of a practicing lawyer, or practice in a court of record, may be taken as an equivalent for a corresponding portion of the course in this Department to the extent of one year, but the entire Junior year cannot be made up by office reading. As already stated, at least ten weeks' previous study in a law school is necessary to admission to Senior standing. Therefore, while office study will be received by the Department as equivalent to one year of the course, such study cannot all precede the year's study required in the Department. So large a proportion of the candidates for Senior standing and graduation now take their Junior year's work in this Department that the Faculty hope soon to still further reduce the credit which may be given for study outside of a law school.

Before being recommended for graduation, the candidate who has pursued a portion of his studies elsewhere must satisfy the Faculty of his proficiency in those studies by passing an examination, or in some other way.

Candidates for graduation must be of good character and must, upon being recommended by the Faculty, pass a final examination conducted

at Iowa City by a committee of examiners appointed by the Supreme Court of Iowa, in accordance with the rules of that court regulating admissions to the bar. Upon passing such examination, the candidates receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws, are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State of Iowa and in the federal courts of the Southern District of Iowa, oaths of admission being administered in connection with their graduation; and they receive the usual diploma and certificates of admission. Those who are not twenty-one years of age may pass the examination and receive their diplomas, but cannot be admitted to practice until attaining that age.

Final examination will be held only at the end of the University year.

THESES.

Each candidate for graduation must present to the Faculty, on or before the third Wednesday in May, a thesis upon some legal topic approved by the Faculty. Such thesis must be legibly written, or printed by typewriter, on paper $8 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size of page, leaving a blank margin of at least one inch at sides and at top and bottom. The thesis shall be not less than 1,500 nor more than 2,500 words in length exclusive of citations of authorities. In citing cases the names of the parties as well as the volume and page of the report must be given. The character of the thesis will be taken into account in determining whether the candidate is qualified to be recommended to the examining committee for final examination. All theses become the property of the Department.

The subjects approved by the Faculty for the year 1890-91 are as follows. Others will be submitted for following years:

1. Under what circumstances and to what extent can one who seeks to acquire a title to or lien upon personal property rely upon possession as indicating ownership in the person from whom, or against whom, he seeks to acquire such title or lien?

2. Discuss the liability of master to servant for injuries resulting from negligence of a fellow servant. Who are and who are not fellow servants?

3. What is the effect upon the validity of a chattel mortgage of a stipulation therein that the mortgagor shall retain possession of the mortgaged property and have the right to sell it in the usual course of trade?

4. Can a checkholder maintain an action against the bank upon which his check is drawn in case the bank, having funds of the drawer, refuses to pay?

5. When can libel be stopped by injunction?

6. Discuss subrogation.

7. To what extent and under what circumstances, if at all, will a court of equity, upon oral evidence, reform and specifically enforce a written contract where an oral contract would be within the statute of frauds?

8. Discuss the general doctrine of proximate cause.
9. Can a life insurance policy be assigned or changed without the consent of the beneficiary?
10. Would it be practicable to divide the doctrines of Equity among other branches of the law, and to cease treating Equity as an independent subject?
11. Are any questions of fact questions for the court?
12. What is the distinction, if any, between construction and interpretation?
13. In what cases can a person who is not privy to the consideration of a contract insist upon performance?
14. In discussing contracts how many meanings are attached to the words "executed" and "executory"?
15. If A. B. is president of the C. D. Co., a corporation, and if a promissory note is signed thus, "The C. D. Co., A. B., Pres.," is A. B. personally bound?
16. Discuss the rules relating to measure of damages in actions for breach of contract for sale of land.
17. Discuss the liability of a carrier to the holder of a bill of lading which is issued without any goods being received or for a larger quantity of goods than that received.

PRIZES.

From the theses prepared and presented as above prescribed, the best four will be selected by a committee chosen by the Faculty of the Department, and to each of the writers of the theses thus selected a prize of twenty dollars will be given.

Each thesis, in order to be considered in the competition for prizes, must have written thereon, near the top of the first page, a motto chosen by the author, which motto shall also be written upon the outside of a sealed envelope, accompanying the thesis and containing the author's name, which name shall not otherwise appear, either upon the thesis or envelope.

The prizes for 1889-90, all of them being equal in rank and value, were awarded to the following students: Franklin F. Lathrop, of Burlington; Myrtle O. Lloyd, of Charles City; Edward M. Nealley, of Burlington, and Elmer C. Nichols, of West Liberty.

Any further information desired may be obtained by addressing the President of the University or the Chancellor of the Department, at Iowa City, Iowa.

Graduates of 1890.

Arnold, Edwin H.	Lathrop, Franklin F.
Bartlett, Ansyl L.	Lischer, Julius, Ph. B.
Beeler, Abraham L.	Lloyd, Myrtle O., Ph. B.
Bonson, Robert	Lohr, Frederick W., A. B.
Brown, Homer A.	McIntire, Isaac N., Ph. B.
Cameron, J. Grant	Millar, Frank Robert
Chrisman, Charles Edward	Mitchell, Michael J.
Clark, Frank W.	Nealley, Edward M.
Clark, Horace G.	Nichols, Elmer C., Ph. B.
Cook, Reuel Bridge, A. B.	Norwood, Paul E., M. D.
Craven, Hermon W., A. B.	Orelup, Fred G., A. B.
Croze, James A., B. S.	Otman, Arthur Melvin
Dillon, Wesley Kinney	Parrott, Elmer H.
Douglass, Isaac W.	Paschal, Frank W.
Elliott, Clarence D.	Pickett, Charles E., Ph. B.
Goodson, J. Marion	Reynard, Joseph S.
Grimm, John Murchison, B. S.	Reynolds, Charles E.
Hagemann, Edward, Jr.	Robbins, Caleb A.
Hamlin, Clarence Clark	Robinson, Ewing
Hastings, Henry Lew	Rothrock, James H., Jr.
Hays, Stephen Arnold	Stephenson, Chester F.
Henderson, James A.	Stevens, Truman S.
Henry, Loren L.	Stiefvater, Albert P. De Wit
Hess, Edward G.	Swett, Arthur Wyman
Holbert, George B.	Swift, Worthington
Hollingsworth, Abraham	Turkington, George E., Jr.
Horton, Virgil Emmett	Wagoner, John C., A. B.
Hunt, John William,	Watson, Joseph J., B. S. D.
Ishikawa, Kizo	Wills, Will T.
Johnston, William E., B. S.	Wiswall, Elmer A., A. B.
Kenyon, William S.	Wolfe, Richard B.
Kitchen, Truman S.	

Undergraduates of 1890-91.

SENIOR CLASS.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Adams, George W.		Chapin.
Anderson, Walter Lincoln		Sidney.
Ph. B., State University of Iowa.		
Baker, Ernest F.		Boone.
Becker, Waldo		Davenport.
Boies, Herbert B.		Waterloo.
Brous, Albert H.		Prairie City.
Calkins, Clarence B.		Des Moines.
Cook, Jay		Warner, S. Dak.
Crosby, James H.		Chariton.
Cuba, Frank		Toledo.
Dennis, Arthur U.		Warner, S. Dak.
Devitt, John F.		De Witt.
Donohoe, Francis J.		Iowa City.
Draper, Phineas H.		New York.
Evans, David W.		Williamsburg.
A. M., State University of Iowa.		
Ewing, George Edward		Iowa City.
Faltinson, Kasper		South Amana.
Faville, Fred		Osage.
Gardiner, Henry C.		Iowa City.
Ph B., State University of Iowa.		
Haas, Charles J.		Central City.
Harrington, J. C. Fremont		Iowa City.
A. M., State University of Iowa.		
Harris, Paul Percy		Rutland, Vt.
Hart, James		Mt. Pleasant.
Hill, Charles		Sidney.
Hilliard, Benjamin Clarke		Meade, Kan.
Horan, Lawrence John		Muscatine.
A. M., N. N. S. A., Wilton.		
Hunn, Charles Elmer		Des Moines.
Ph. B., Des Moines College.		
Kenworthy, Louis E.		Iowa City.
A. B., Penn College.		
Korte, George W.		McGregor.
Marble, Francis B.		Hampton.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Mershon, James Edward		Newton.
Miller, Jesse A.		Oxford.
Milligan, William D.		Cedar Rapids.
Mockler, Thomas		Harlan.
Nagle, Irving E.		Clarion.
Pratt, Ephraim D., Jr.		Omaha, Neb.
Price, Valmah Tupello		Elkader.
	B. S., State University of Iowa.	
Prouty, Edith		Humboldt.
	B. S., State University of Iowa.	
Rogers, Douglas		Harlan.
Sawyer, Samuel F.		Muscatine.
Shaffer, Michael S.		Atkinson, Neb.
Scrimgeour, William C.		Belle Plaine.
Shields, John S.		Kellerton.
Smith, Clifford P.		Mason City.
Stuart, Richard A.		Marion.
Techentin, Henry W.		Davenport.
	B. S., State University of Iowa.	
Thomason, Andrew Elmer		Storm Lake.
Thompson, Charles C.		Grundy Center.
Tuthill, John S.		Tipton.
Varnum, George Martin		Iowa City.
Whitney, Cassius H.		Harlan.
Wilson, Mrs. Jennie L.		Cedar Rapids.

—52

JUNIOR CLASS.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Able, Harry J.		Frenchtown, N. J.
Allen, Harry D.		Waterloo.
Artherholt, Wade W.		Shell Rock.
Bailey, John T.		Charles City.
	A. B., State University of Iowa.	
Baird, Henry J.		Malvern.
Baker, Grant		Boone.
Baker, Henry C.		Iowa City.
Baker, James A.		State Center.
	B. S., Iowa Agricultural College.	
Bale, William G.		Waverly.
	A. B., Iowa College.	
Barry, Simon W.		Nichols.
Blim, John		Waterloo.
Boggs, George G.		Blair, Neb.
Bolton, Ralph P.		Des Moines.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Bowen, Edward		Dubuque.
Brooks, John Edward		Leon.
Brown, Lieutellar		Wyoming.
Burnham, Walter R.		Storm Lake.
Butterfield, William H.		Waterloo.
Campbell, Oscar L.		Ottumwa.
Carpenter, James Elmore		Columbus Junction.
Chantry, Alfred		Malvern.
Chester, Will Fred		Des Moines.
Clark, Burr Oscar		Mt. Carmel, Ky.
Cochrane, Fred J.		Iowa City.
Coleman, Samuel H.		Mt. Pleasant.
Cory, Phil S.		Cory.
Cross, Frank F.		Vernon Center, Minn.
Crowe, Charles L.		Woodbine.
Culligan, John		Maurice.
Culver, Miles Knowlton		Riceville.
Dallas, Don H.		Tipton.
Davis, Guilette G.		Green Island.
Dougherty, Thomas McGarvey		Clarinda.
Drew, William L.		Newton.

B. S., State University of Iowa.

Dunnán, John H.	DeWitt.
Evans, Thaddeus D.	Marshalltown.
Farlow, Edgar J.	Grant.
Fell, Mathias	Harper.
Ficke, Robert C.	Davenport.
Fisher, Simon	Denver, Ind.
Flynn, Charles J.	Dubuque.
Fuller, Levi H.	West Union.
Gaasch, Matt,	Vinton.
Gilbert, Hans A.	Estherville.
Gray, Henry M.,	Bagley.
Hanley, William H.	Le Claire.
Harrington, Francis M.	Iowa City.
Hawe, John	Farley.
Hawkins, J. C.	Newton.
Hazlett, William	Muscatine.
Howland, Burt J.	Villisca.
Humphrey, Richard V.	Monona.
Ingham, Clarence W.	Toledo.

B. S., Western College.

Jared, Benjamin T.	Congdon.
Jennings, William H.	Davenport.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Johnson, D. Powell		Muscatine.
	Ph. B., State University of Iowa.	
Johnston, Charles F.		Sheffield.
Kemmerer, Louis D.		Grinnell.
Kennedy, John P.		Montrose.
Kratz, Lemuel M.		Hampton.
Kruckman, George E.		Ft. Dodge.
Lawson, Hugh		Hedrick.
Lewis, Edwin D.		Nira.
Lloyd, James Henry		Charles City.
	B. S., State University of Iowa.	
Lufkin, Arthur K.		Newton.
McCrary, Clarence B.		Vernon.
McDermott, Thomas G.		Algona.
McIntosh, John E.		Atalissa.
McKee, James		Conesville.
McMorrow, John C.		Elkport.
Maguire, Thomas F.		East Dubuque, Ill.
Marks, Harry Louis		Chicago, Ill.
Marks, Louis Morton		Davenport.
Marlow, James W.		Decorah.
Molsberry, Fred M.		Plymouth.
Mullin, William C.		Iowa City.
Musser, Cliff R.		Muscatine.
	B. S., State University of Iowa.	
Orton, Ira D.		Princeton, Mo.
	A. B., State University of Iowa.	
Park, William H.		Allerton.
Prouty, W. Scott		Council Bluffs.
Reiner, Harry C.		Keokuk.
Reynard, Frank K.		Clearfield.
Roe, Fred A.		Burlington.
Rominger, Ellsworth		Bloomfield.
Ryan, William T.		Van Horn.
St. Clair, Clency		Minden, Neb.
Schulte, George Henry		Clayton.
	B. S., Iowa Agricultural College.	
Sears, Melvin L.		Onawa.
Shorey, Joe		Davenport.
Sindlinger, J. Harry		Waterloo.
Smith, Isaac Butler		Cedar Rapids.
Stewart, John Douglass		Norway.
Stutsman, Carl Allen		Burlington.
Swett, Fred Clayton		Cedar Rapids.
Tamisiea, Frank		Missouri Valley.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Telford, George B.		Alanthus, Mo.
Thompson, Fitz Warren		San Francisco, Cal.
	A. B., Shurtleff College.	
Torgerson, Lawrence W.		Somber.
Van Zandt, Christian		St. Louis, Mo.
Vogt, Carl A.		Iowa City.
Walker, Martin S.		Burlington.
Walsh, Thomas Ed		Van Horne.
Walter, Marion		Mitchellville.
	Ph. B., Des Moines College.	
Waterman, Luther Amos		Villisca.
Weaver, Harry Otis		Columbus Junction.
Wilson, Frank B.		Stuart.
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	Total, . . .	—158

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LAW DEPARTMENT
OF THE
STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

IOWA CITY, IOWA

1892-93

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY

1892

Calendar for 1892-93.

1892.

June 9 and 10—Examination of candidates for graduation.

June 15—Graduating Exercises, Wednesday, 10 A. M.

September 21—Fall Term begins, Wednesday.

September 21—Preliminary Examinations.

September 21—Examinations for admission to Senior standing.

December 23—Fall Term ends, Friday.

WINTER VACATION.

1893.

January 3—Winter Term begins, Tuesday.

March 21—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.

SPRING VACATION.

March 29—Spring Term begins, Wednesday.

June 8 and 9—Examination of candidates for graduation.

June 14—Graduating Exercises, Wednesday, 10 A. M.

SUMMER VACATION.

September 20—Fall Term begins, Wednesday.

Law Department.

FACULTY.

CHARLES A. SCHAEFFER, A. M., PH. D.,

President, and Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

EMLIN MCCLAIN, A. M., LL. D.,

Chancellor, and Resident Professor of Law.

EUGENE WAMBAUGH, A. M., LL. B.,

Resident Professor of Law.

SAMUEL HAYES, M. S., LL. B.,

Resident Professor of Law.

GEORGE G. WRIGHT, LL. D.,

L. G. KINNE, LL. D.,

WILLIAM G. HAMMOND, LL. D.,

GIFFORD S. ROBINSON, LL. B.,

Lecturers

MARTIN J. WADE, LL. B.,

Instructor.

MRS. JENNIE L. WILSON, LL. B.,

Librarian.

EXAMINING COMMITTEE FOR 1890-91.

(Appointed by the Supreme Court of Iowa)

George W. Crozier,	-	-	-	-	<i>Knoxville.</i>
John Cliggitt,	-	-	-	-	<i>Mason City.</i>
Sabert M. Casey,	-	-	-	-	<i>Fort Madison.</i>
Sanford H. Cochran,	-	-	-	-	<i>Logan.</i>
George W. Burnham,	-	-	-	-	<i>Vinton.</i>
Preston L. Sever,	-	-	-	-	<i>Stuart.</i>
William H. Bailey,	-	-	-	-	<i>Iowa City.</i>
James B. Bruff,	-	-	-	-	<i>Atlantic.</i>
Otto A. Byington,	-	-	-	-	<i>Iowa City.</i>
Dan F. Coyle,	-	-	-	-	<i>Humboldt.</i>
John M. Helmick,	-	-	-	-	<i>Davenport.</i>
Scott M. Ladd,	-	-	-	-	<i>Sheldon.</i>
Arthur R. Molyneux,	-	-	-	-	<i>Cherokee.</i>
Nathaniel B. Raymond,	-	-	-	-	<i>Des Moines.</i>
W. S. Kenyon,	-	-	-	-	<i>Fort Dodge.</i>

Law Department.

The course of study in this Department extends through two years, designated as Junior and Senior years, respectively, of thirty-six weeks each, exclusive of vacations, each year being divided into three terms corresponding with the terms of the Collegiate Department.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

The aim of any course of instruction in law may properly be considered as twofold: first, to impart a knowledge of the recognized principles of the law, and, secondly, to discipline the mind in methods of legal study. Various methods of instruction, each having its special merits, are pursued in different schools. They may be roughly arranged in three classes, namely, lectures, text-book instruction, and study of cases. The peculiar merit of the first is that it may be made the means of giving the most vivid and striking picture of legal principles, the second furnishes the most convenient means of individual study, and the third, the best discipline in methods of legal thinking.

In this school the effort is made so to present the subjects as to combine in the highest practicable degree the excellences of these various methods.

In connection with several of the lecture courses, the students are furnished with printed synopses which give in a concise form, and more accurately than a student would usually write them in his note-book, the principal doctrines of the subject, arranged according to some analytical method. On some of the most extensive and important topics the students are required to provide themselves with, and use, a text-book in which lessons are to be regularly prepared and recited, the recitations either following, or being accompanied with, oral explanations more or less formal, calling attention to the important doctrines and explaining those which may be obscure. The study of leading cases is carried on extensively in connection with the courses of lectures, references for that purpose being given by the lecturer, or printed in the synopsis, and the students being frequently required to state briefly in the class the points decided in cases assigned for that purpose. The peculiar advantages of the case system, so-called, which gives opportunity to develop doctrines of law from an investigation of the original authorities to which reference is

made for that purpose, the thoroughness and accuracy of the work being tested by subsequent discussions of these authorities in the class, are secured to the students by several courses of study of this kind on subjects which seem specially suitable for the use of this method and also by a special course in the study of cases.

The fact that the greater part of the instruction is by resident professors, giving their entire time to school, makes it possible to pursue each subject consecutively, one hour a day, until it is concluded. The attention of each student being thus directed to but few topics at once, he is able to obtain a clearer and more complete conception of each than would be possible if the instruction were irregular and disconnected.

As an aid and stimulus in study, and also for the purpose of furnishing satisfactory evidence of progress, written examinations are required from time to time on each topic studied in the course, and until a reasonable proficiency in each topic has thus been shown, the candidate for graduation will not be presented to the committee for final examination.

SCHEDULE OF STUDIES

The course of study is so arranged that the Junior and Senior classes have separate and distinct courses of instruction throughout, and the subjects are divided between the two courses and arranged in each course so as to be presented in natural order.

In the Junior year are placed subjects which are elementary and at the same time fundamental. The work of this year is therefore of more importance to the student than that of the Senior year, and as such requires careful study, at the same time imparting thorough discipline and familiarity with the methods of legal reasoning. It is believed that the Junior studies are such as to make of the greatest value to the student the services of regular and experienced instructors and the advantages of a law school. Unless the principles of law as a system, the nature of its important divisions, and the fundamental doctrines of such subjects as Elementary Law, Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law, Pleading, and Evidence, are thoroughly mastered, the whole legal education will be defective and unsatisfactory.

The courses of study are so arranged that the students in each year shall have instruction in studies peculiar to that year for at least two hours a day, that time being divided between two instructors on separate subjects, which are thus carried along together. The Juniors will be required during part of the year to attend a third hour for additional quizzes and reviews. The Seniors will be afforded opportunity, and urged, to take, in addition to the two hours a day regularly provided for them, one of the Junior studies by way of review.

Especially will the Seniors have opportunity to take the Junior instruction in pleading and practice.

The following course of study has several features to some extent peculiar. At the beginning of the Junior year a course of lectures, occupying one hour a day, is given on Elementary Law, in which course the attention of the students is called to the nature of law, its sources and development, the difference between the unwritten and the written law, the method of determining what the law is by the use of reports, statutes, treatises, digests, etc., and finally to the different branches into which the whole body of the law is usually divided, and their relations to each other. This course covers remedial as well as substantive law, and thus furnishes instruction in the general principles of pleading, serving in this respect as a basis for the study of Code Pleading.

To the various branches of pleading and practice special attention is given. Although it has been generally considered that the logic of pleading is to be found in the common law system, while the code system is looked upon as unscientific, yet a comparative study of the two will show that the latter is broader in its principles and more liberal in its application than the former. The principal branches of practice are fully treated during the Junior year in order that the student may apply them in the moot courts.

The school attempts to teach how to ascertain the authoritative value of cases. There is one course in which this is the only purpose. In this course the facts, pleadings, and result of each case are briefly stated by the student. Attention is then directed to the manner in which the case reached the court whose opinion is reported. The student is required to discover exactly what proposition of law was essential to the decision and to eliminate *dicta*. To this end he is finally required to prepare a brief but accurate note of the doctrine for which the case is authority. This work is intended to fit students for preparing briefs, text-books, and digests. Obviously this method is identical with that adopted by all careful lawyers in collecting authorities. The student who has mastered the system is prepared to make good use of other case courses in which the ultimate purpose is the mastery of the subject to which the cases pertain, for example the course on Damages, and indeed, is prepared to use intelligently all cases to which he may be referred in any part of his study or future practice.

The general instruction in the Law Department does not give prominence to the statutes and decisions of any one state, but is intended to fit students to practice in any state or country where the Anglo-American system of law prevails. For the benefit of the student who has determined where he will practice, and who wishes to familiarize himself in advance with the statutes and decisions of his

chosen state, the Law Department furnishes optional courses of study, supplementing the prescribed courses. An optional course will be given upon the law of any state or territory, as to which three or more students ask instruction. Each course will cover the constitution, statutes, and decisions, and will call special attention to the points in which the law of the state in question differs from the law usually found throughout the United States, and will also require the student to become well acquainted with leading cases. A student intending to pursue a course in State Law must provide himself with the revised statutes of the state in question and a digest.

Arrangements have been made by which William G. Hammond, LL. D., Dean of the St. Louis Law School, formerly Chancellor of this Department, will, in alternate years, deliver a course of lectures for one week on the History of the Common Law. These lectures were delivered during the year 1890-91 and may be expected during the year 1892-93. It is believed that the course will be found of special interest as showing the development of law and illustrating the historical method. This course of lectures, taken in connection with the instruction in Roman Law, and in the History of the Constitution, will give students an unusual opportunity to familiarize themselves with those lines of historical investigation in which great advances have recently been made and to which lawyers of the better class are yearly giving increased attention.

The following schedule presents the course substantially as it was given during the year 1891-92 and as it may be expected during the year 1892-93:

Junior Year.

Fall Term.

Legal Study and Ethics. A course of lectures as to methods of study and as to demeanor and duties in the school and in the profession. One week. *Wright.*

Elementary Law. A course of lectures presenting the elementary principles of law in general and of its important branches. This course covers also the principles of pleading. Nine weeks. *McClain.*

Contracts. A course of ten weeks, Bishop on Contracts being the text-book. *Wambaugh.*

Code Pleading. A course of instruction, mainly by lecture, on pleading under the codes, with practical exercises. Five weeks. *Hayes.*

Study of Cases. Recitations for four weeks, the text-book being Wambaugh's Study of Cases. *Wambaugh.*

Winter Term.

Criminal Law. A course of lectures accompanied with recitations in McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure, with references, also, to statutory provisions. Four and one-half weeks. *McClain.*

Torts. Recitations in Cooley on Torts, with oral explanations, and citation and examination of leading cases. Ten weeks. *Hayes.*

Domestic Relations. A course of lectures for three weeks on the subject of marriage and divorce, the property rights of married women, parent and child, guardian and ward, the rights and liabilities of infants, and kindred topics. Three weeks. *Kinne.*

Trial and Judgment. Lectures upon procedure in common law courts of record from the beginning of the trial until the entry of judgment, with references to statutory provisions. Four and one-half weeks. *Hayes.*

Spring Term

Evidence. Recitations for five weeks in the first volume of Greenleaf on Evidence. *Wambaugh.*

Sales, Bailments, and Pledges. A course of instruction by the use of printed synopses and study of cases on the law of personal property (not including chattel mortgages, but covering collateral securities). Five and one-half weeks. *McClain* and *Wade.*

Negotiable Instruments. Five weeks, Benjamin's Chalmers on Bills, Notes, and Checks being the text-book. *Wambaugh.*

Probate Law and Procedure. A course of lectures on the execution and probate of wills and the law of executors and administrators, including the settlement and distribution of decedents' estates, with references to statutory provisions and examination of cases. Four and one-half weeks. *Hayes.*

Senior Year.

Fall Term.

Real Property. Recitations in Tiedeman on Real Property, accompanied with oral explanations and references to leading cases, and lectures on actions to recover real property. Ten weeks. *Hayes.*

Insurance. A course of lectures on fire, life, and accident insurance. Four weeks. *Wambaugh.*

Chattel Mortgages. A course of instruction by study of cases and with a printed synopsis. Three weeks. *McClain.*

Carriers. Lectures, accompanied with printed synopsis, covering the subjects of carriers of goods and carriers of passengers. Four weeks. *McClain.*

Common Law Pleading. Recitations in Stephen on Pleading. —

Damages. Instruction on the measure of damages, by means of the study of leading cases. Four weeks. *McClain.*

Winter Term.

Equity and Equity Pleading. Recitations in Bispham on Equity. Lectures on Equity Pleading. Eleven weeks. *Wambaugh*.

Corporations. Lectures upon the general doctrines of the law of corporations, both private and municipal. Three weeks. *Kinne*.

Medical Jurisprudence. Lectures on medico-legal topics. Two weeks. *Schaeffer* and *McClain*.

Appellate Proceedings. Lectures upon the practice and procedure in appellate courts. One week. *Robinson*.

Agency. A course of lectures for one week. *Robinson*.

Criminal Procedure. Lectures, with recitations in McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure. Four weeks. *McClain*.

Spring Term.

Partnership. Lectures. Four and one-half weeks. *Hayes*.

Federal Jurisprudence and Admiralty. Lectures. Two weeks. *McClain*.

Constitutional Law. Lectures with recitations in Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law, and study of selected cases. Seven and one-half weeks. *McClain*.

Constitutional Limitations. Lectures on the rights of person and property as protected by constitutional limitations. One week. *Wright*.

Attachment, Garnishment, and Execution. Lectures; with references to statutory provisions and leading cases. Three weeks. *Hayes* and *Wade*.

Justice Practice. Lectures on practice in justices' courts. One week. *Hayes*.

OPTIONAL STUDIES.

Instruction is given in the Department in the following subjects, which are additional to the required work and are optional. Admission to these courses can only be secured by consent of the Faculty.

Roman Law. A course for one hour a week throughout the fall term, open to students of the Law Department or of the Collegiate Department. The study of Justinian's Institutes, with special reference to the analogies, dissimilarities, and historical relations between Roman and English law. Essays and discussions. This course was offered in 1891 but will not be given 1892-93. *Wambaugh*.

History of the Common Law. Lectures for one week during the winter term. *Hammond*.

History of Constitutional Government in the United States. Lectures. This course will not be given during the year 1892-93, but may be expected in 1893-94. *McClain.*

International Law. Lectures. This course was not delivered during the year 1891-92, but may be expected during 1892-93. *McClain.*

State Law. In the spring term a course of instruction will be given for four weeks upon the constitution, statutes, and decisions of any state or territory as to which three or more members of the Senior class ask instruction. Open to Seniors only. *Wambaugh.*

STUDIES IN COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

For the purpose of giving the law students all the advantages of the University which it will be practicable for them to make use of, it has been arranged that so many of them as can do so without interference with the regular studies required of them in the Law Department, may attend any classes in the Collegiate Department.

Special attention is called to the opportunity thus afforded for the study of elocution (in which separate classes are organized for law students), and for pursuing any of the courses of study laid down in political science, in history, in logic, or in English. No extra charge will be made for such studies, but law students will be admitted to such classes only on the approval of the Law Faculty and with the consent of the professor whose class they desire to enter.

LAW ELECTIVES FOR COLLEGIATE STUDIES.

The Collegiate Faculty permits Seniors in that Department to take as elective studies in their collegiate course, and to receive credit for, any of the Junior law studies to the extent of three terms' work of one hour a day.

Certain subjects in the law course which are historical in their nature may be taken by collegiate Seniors as electives, without regard to the provision just stated permitting credits for law studies. These subjects are enumerated on pages 34 and 35 of the Collegiate Announcement.

It is believed that, whether looked at as a means of mental discipline, or as a preparation for the duties of citizenship, or for the prosecution of business, a full course in the Law Department will be found, for those who are properly prepared for it, and can pursue it as a part of a liberal education, fully equal to any course of study which can be pursued for the same length of time. If, however, a student deems it not practicable for him to pursue such a course of study after graduation from the Collegiate Department, he may derive some of the advantages of such study and some insight into the principles and methods of the system of law under which he lives, by electing as part of his regular course some of the groups of studies above suggested.

MOOT COURTS.

For the purpose of affording exercise in the application of legal principals to statements of facts, and in connection with instruction in pleading and practice, moot-courts have become a well-recognized and important feature of the Law school. Two such courts are conducted in connection with the Department, holding their sessions on one or more afternoons of each week, each presided over by a member of the Faculty with the assistance of associate judges selected from the class. It is deemed best to keep the members of the two classes separate in this, as in other work of the school, and it is thus possible to select the cases assigned so that they may relate to subjects on which the students have already had instruction. The Senior moot-court will be organized at the beginning of the fall term, whilst that of the Juniors will not commence its work until the winter term, practical exercises in pleading being given the members of that class during the fall term, in connection with instruction in pleading and practice.

The method of conducting these courts is to give to two or more students, representing the attorneys in the case, a written statement showing the facts on which the action and defence are to be based. Pleadings are then prepared as they would be in an actual case. These pleadings are subjected to attack by motion or demurrer, and the issues of law or fact raised are tried to the court, the statement of facts being regarded as the evidence offered on issues of fact. At the end of the trial the case is assigned to an associate judge for the preparation of an opinion.

Another method of trial has been introduced with success which involves the proof by competent evidence of the facts shown by the statement. This gives practice in the examination of witnesses and in applying the rules determining the admissibility of evidence. During one term trials are conducted with all the formalities usual in *nisi prius* courts, jurors being summoned and impaneled, witnesses subpoenaed, and instructions prepared and given.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

A literary society composed exclusively of students of this department holds regular weekly meetings, furnishing to its members valuable training in debating and other exercises usually provided for by such organizations.

LIBRARY FACILITIES.

In commodious quarters on the same floor with the lecture rooms is a Law library of five thousands seven hundreds volumes, to which the students have personal access. This library contains full series of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the courts of last resort of twenty-six states, including all those whose re-

ports are most frequently referred to; also the American Decisions, American Reports, and American State Reports, a collection of English reports, which, with additions lately made, is almost complete; full series of the Reporters, and a large collection of the latest and best law text-books.

The Library is in charge of a regular librarian who renders valuable assistance to the students in the prosecution of their work.

The Library rooms are open for the use of the students from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 1:30 to 5:30 P. M., of each school day, and during the forenoon of Saturday.

The University library, containing 22,000 volumes, is open to the students of this Department, as well as those of the other departments of the University, and books may be drawn from it under reasonable regulations. No extra charge is made for the privileges of either of these libraries.

LECTURE HALLS.

The Law Department has the exclusive occupancy of the second floor of the central or stone building on the campus, which was erected for and used as the Capitol Building before the removal of the capital of the state to Des Moines. The rooms on this floor are those formerly occupied as legislative chambers. The lecture hall is furnished with arm-chairs provided with broad arm-rests for use in taking notes.

FEES AND EXPENSES.

The rate of tuition established by the Board of Regents is \$20 per term, or \$50 per year, payable in either case, in advance, to the Secretary of the University. Each student, upon passing his final examination, is required to pay the sum of \$7 as a graduation fee, to cover the charge for diploma and for certificates of admission to the State and Federal Courts. There are no other fees or charges.

Other expenses may be made very reasonable. Good board and lodging can be had at from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per week, and this may be reduced to \$2.50 or \$3.00 per week by taking meals in clubs.

COST OF BOOKS.

The books required for use in recitation, and with which the student must provide himself, are the following:

JUNIOR YEAR —Bishop on Contracts; Wambaugh's Study of Cases; Cooley on Torts; Vol. I of Greenleaf on Evidence; *McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure*; Benjamin's Chalmers Digest of Bills, Notes, and Checks, and *Annotated Code of Iowa*.

SENIOR YEAR.—Tiedeman on Real Property; Bispham's Principles of Equity; Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law; and the books named in Italics in the foregoing list for the Junior year. The cost of these books will not exceed \$35 for the Junior year, or \$50 for both years.

In addition to the foregoing, the student will be expected to provide himself with such synopses, and selection of cases as may be used in the class, which will not cost, in all, more than \$5 for the entire course. He will find it greatly to his advantage to provide himself with a good law dictionary, and if practicable, a copy of Blackstone's Commentaries in any edition. It is desirable, also, that the student bring with him or purchase, in addition to the above list of required books, as many as practicable of the following, which are recommended as the leading and best books on the subjects which are taught by lectures: Walker's American Law, or Pomeroy's Municipal Law; Schouler's Domestic Relations; Stephen, or Gould, on Pleading; Pomeroy's Remedies and Remedial Rights, or Bliss on Code Pleading; Drake on Attachment; Benjamin, or Tiedeman, on Sales; Schouler on Bailments and Carriers; Story, or Mechem, on Agency, Bates on Partnership; May on Insurance; Morawetz, or Angell and Ames, on Corporations; Walker, or Simons, on Patents; Curtis on Jurisdiction of Federal Courts; Cooley's Constitutional Limitations.

Any of the books mentioned may be procured through the Law Librarian from time to time, as needed, at a considerable reduction from list prices; they are not kept for sale by the book-stores in Iowa City.

The Department owns about twenty-five sets of text-books above mentioned as required in the course, which it will rent in sets to students, furnishing them all the books required for either year, for \$12.50 for the year. The rent sets do not include a law dictionary. As there are sometimes more calls for rent sets than can be met, those who desire to rent books should make application in advance.

ENROLLMENT AND PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

Students may enroll at any time. It is better, however, to enter at the beginning of the term, and best to enter at the commencement of the school year.

Those students who expect to complete the course, and take the degree of Bachelor of Laws, must pass a preliminary examination in English Language (covering grammar-school work in grammar and composition), and the outlines of English and American History. Students having a diploma or certificate showing their graduation from any collegiate or academic institution, or high school, or a teacher's certificate, will be admitted without examination.

At the preliminary examination in September, 1890, each candidate was required to choose one English and one American subject from a list of six subjects and to write upon each of the subjects so chosen a short essay, correct in expression, spelling, capitalization, punctuation, and paragraphing. The subjects from which choice had to be made were the following: The Causes of the American Revolution; The Earliest Discoveries in America; The Early History of the North American Colonies; The Relative Merits of Charles I and Cromwell; The Elizabethan Age; The Britons, the Saxons, and the Normans, and the Parts they have played in English History. Future examinations in English and history will be similar to the examination just now described, the subjects for essays varying from year to year.

Students wishing to pursue special subjects of study without graduation, will be admitted without preliminary examination upon showing themselves qualified to pursue the studies desired.

Preliminary examinations will be held on Wednesday, September 21st, 1892, commencing at 9 A. M.

ADMISSION TO SENIOR STANDING.

A student may be admitted to the Senior class who has studied law for one school year of at least thirty-six weeks in this or some other law school, or who has studied law in this or some other law school for at least ten weeks, and in addition has read law under the direction of an attorney for such length of time as to make one year's study in all. Time of practice as a licensed attorney in any state will be considered equivalent to a like period of reading under the direction of an attorney. If the claim for advanced standing is based upon other grounds than attendance in this school, certificates of the necessary facts must be presented when Senior standing is claimed.

In addition to showing sufficient time of previous study, the applicant for Senior standing must pass a satisfactory examination on the principal studies of the Junior course, or their equivalents. The examinations for admission to the Senior class for those who have not previously completed the Junior course in the Department will commence on the first day of the University year, Wednesday, September 21st, 1892.

While provision is thus made by which credit may be given for reading under the direction of an attorney, yet the Faculty desires to say frankly that it will be difficult in this way to become sufficiently proficient in any of the Junior studies to pass the required examinations in the Department. The Faculty is not willing to impair the value of the Senior instruction to those who have prepared themselves for it in the Department, by admitting to the class those who are not qualified to carry on effectively the work of the year; nor is

it to the interest of either the student or the school to admit to the Senior class any who, in order to be prepared for final examination and graduation, must fit themselves in so great a range of subjects that they cannot thoroughly master them. It must be borne in mind that it is not the number of pages read, nor the number of answers learned, which determines the student's attainments in law, but that discipline and development of the mind and the habit of correct legal thinking are essential elements of a legal education, and that for the acquirement of these, two years in a law school are not too long a time even for those who have the best preparation for entering. Experience has shown how imperfect, as a rule, is the preparation of those who study in offices, and how necessary systematic instruction is at the beginning of the student's course, and the Faculty strongly recommends that all the studies of the Junior year be pursued in a law school, and that if but one year can be spent in school, the student shall commence his studies there and read in an office afterward. Even those who have had previous reading in an office will, it is believed, usually find the instruction in the Junior year to be of greater importance to them than that of the Senior year, in obtaining a thorough and accurate knowledge of the law. The practical advantages of experience in a law office are not to be underrated, but such experience will prove of greater benefit after the principles of law have been acquired than at the beginning of the study.

Even in courses in which text-books are used students of the law school have a great deal of instruction regarding matters not fully developed in the books. Anyone who wishes to pass with credit the examinations for senior standing and to profit fully by the instruction in the senior subjects should not confine his attention to the junior text-books but should attempt to get an equivalent for the instruction supplementing those books. Candidates for advanced standing are therefore urged to master, in addition to the prescribed text-books, the following books or parts of books:—Pomeroy's Remedies and Remedial Rights; Anson on Contracts; Pollock, or Bigelow, on Torts; Bishop's Criminal Law; Tiedeman on Sales; Schouler on Bailments; the American notes in Chamberlayne's edition of Best on Evidence; Stephen's Digest of Evidence; Daniel on Negotiable Instruments.

GRADUATION.

Two year's study of law is essential to graduation. Of that time, one year, at least, must have been spent in this school. Study in another school, or under the direction of a practicing lawyer, or practice in a court of record, may be taken as an equivalent for a corresponding portion of the course in this Department to the extent of one year, but the entire Junior year cannot be made by office reading. As already stated, at least ten weeks' previous study in a law school is necessary to admission to Senior standing. Therefore, while office

study will be received by the Department as equivalent to one year of the course, such study cannot all precede the year's study required in the Department. So large a proportion of the candidates for Senior standing and graduation now take their Junior year's work in this Department that the Faculty hope soon to still further reduce the credit which may be given for study outside of a law school.

Before being recommended for graduation, the candidate who has pursued a portion of his studies elsewhere must satisfy the Faculty of his proficiency in those studies by passing an examination, or in some other way.

Candidates for graduation must be of good character and must, upon being recommended by the Faculty, pass a final examination conducted at Iowa City by a committee of examiners appointed by the Supreme Court of Iowa, in accordance with the rules of that court regulating admissions to the bar. Upon passing such examination, the candidates receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State of Iowa, and in the federal courts of the Northern District of Iowa, oaths of admission being administered in connection with their graduation; and they receive the usual diplomas, and certificates of admission. Those who are not twenty-one years of age may pass the examination and receive their diplomas, but cannot be admitted to practice until attaining that age.

Final examinations will be held only at the end of the University year.

THESES.

Each candidature for graduation must present to the Faculty, on or before the third Wednesday in May, a thesis upon some legal topic approved by the Faculty. Such thesis must be legibly written, or printed by typewriter, on paper 8x10½ inches in size of page, leaving a blank margin of at least one inch at sides and at top and bottom. The thesis shall be not less than 1,500 nor more than 2,500 words in length exclusive of citations of authorities. In citing cases the names of the parties, as well as the volume and page of the report, must be given. The character of the thesis will be taken into account in determining whether the candidate is qualified to be recommended to the examining committee for final examination. All theses become the property of the Department.

The subjects approved by the Faculty for the year 1891-92 are as follows. Others will be submitted for following years:

1. The holder of a note transfers it to his banker for collection from the maker in another town. The banker sends it to his correspondent bank at that place. Is the first banker liable for damages resulting from negligence of the corresponding banker?

2. Can carrier by contract limit his liability for his servant's negligence to an agreed valuation, known to both parties to be less than the real value of the goods?

3. To what extent is a municipal corporation estopped, by recitals in its bonds, from setting up illegality as a defense thereto?

4. In what case may the owner of property who is induced to part with it through fraud, follow it into the hands of an innocent purchaser?

5. Discuss the measure of damages for breach of a contract to convey land.

6. Discuss the law of boycotts and strikes.

7. Discuss the legal aspect of monopolies, pools, and trusts.

8. Discuss criminal liability for attempts to commit acts which, without the knowledge of the person attempting, are impossible.

9. To what extent may a person or corporation by contract secure exemption from liability for wrongful acts or negligence of agents or servants?

10. What are the rights of telephone, electric light, and electric street car companies with reference to the use of public highways?

11. Discuss the Iowa law as to pleading and proof in cases where contributory negligence is relied on by the defendants.

12. Annotate, after the manner of Smith's Leading Cases, *Castelain v. Preston*, 11 Q. B. Div. 380.

13. Annotate *Davies v. Mann*, 10 M. & W. 546.

14. Annotate *Lumley v. Gye*, 2 El. & Bl. 216.

15. Annotate *Adams v. Lindsell*, 1 B. & A. 681.

16. Annotate *Gelpeke v. Dubuque*, 1 Wall. 175.

17. Annotate *Frost v. Knight*, L. R. 7 Ex. 111.

18. Annotate *Roberts v. Corbin*, 26 Iowa, 315.

19. What is surface water and what may legally be done with it?

20. What are navigable streams.

21. Nature and definition of law.

22. Sources of law; codification.

23. Rights and duties; meaning of the terms as used in jurisprudence.

24. Persons as possessing rights and subject to duties; things as objects of rights.

25. Events, acts, and intention as the basis of, for as affecting legal rights.

26. Possession and ownership.

27. Origin, transfer, and termination of rights.

HUDSON PRIZE.

From the theses prepared and presented as above described, a committee chosen by the Faculty of the Department from the Examining Committee will select the five which show the highest merit as legal essays. To the writer of the one of these five which has the highest literary merit, from the standpoint of clearness, conciseness and accuracy of expression, will be awarded a prize of twenty-five dollars, offered by Adelbert L. Hudson, LL. B., (class of 1876 of this Department) of Sioux City. This prize is to be awarded annually. The donor expresses his purpose in offering it as follows: "I see so much slovenly work done by lawyers for want of proper literary cultivation, that I would like to assist in encouraging students to take an active interest in acquiring a good style of expression at the outset of their career".

OTHER PRIZES.

To each of the writers of the other four theses selected as above indicated, a prize of twenty dollars, given by the University, will be awarded by the same committee.

Each thesis, in order to be considered in the competition for prizes, must have written thereon, near the top of the first page, a motto chosen by the author; which motto shall also be written upon the outside of a sealed envelope, accompanying the thesis and containing the author's name, which name shall not otherwise appear, either upon the thesis or envelope.

The prizes for 1890-91, all of them being equal in rank and value, were awarded to the following students, named in the order of merit determined by the committee: Lawrence John Horan, George Martin Varnum, Jesse A. Miller, J. C. Fremont Harrington.

Any further information desired may be obtained by addressing the President of the University or the Chancellor of the Department, at Iowa City, Iowa.

Graduates of 1891.

Adams, George W.	Hunn, Charles Elmer, Ph. B.
Anderson, Walter Lincoln, Ph. B.	Jackson, William M.
Baker, Ernest F.	Kenworthy, Louis E., A. B.
Becker, Waldo	Korte, George W.
Boies, Herbert B.	Marble, Francis B.
Brous, Albert H.	Mershon, James Edward
Calkins, Clarence B.	Miller, Jesse A.
Cook, Jay	Miller, William E.
Crosby, James H.	Milligan, William D.
Cuba, Frank	Mockler, Thomas
Dennis, Arthur U.	Pratt, Ephraim D. Jr.
Devitt, John F.	Price, Valmah Tupello, B. S.
Donohoe, Francis J.	Prouty, Edith, B. S.
Draper, Phineas H.	Rogers, Douglass
Evans, David W., A. M.	Sawyer, Samuel F.
Ewing, George Edward	Scrimgeour, William C.
Faltinson, Kasper	Smith, Clifford P.
Faville, Fred	Stuart, Richard A.
Gardiner, Henry C., Ph. B.	Techentin, Henry W., B. S.
Griffiths, Henry H.	Thomason, Andrew Elmer
Harrington, J. C. Frémont, A. M.	Thompson, Charles C.
Harris, Paul Percy	Tuthill, John S.
Hart, James	Varnum, George Martin
Hill, Charles	Whitney, Cassius H.
Hilliard, Benjamin Clarke	Wilson, Mrs. Jennie L.
Horan, Lawrence John, A. M.	

Undergraduates of 1891-92.

SENIOR CLASS.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Able, Harry J.		Frenchtown, N. J.
Allen, Harry D.		Waterloo.
Artherholt, Wade W.		Shell Rock.
Baird, Henry J.		Malvern.
Baker, David Grant		Boone.
Baker, Henry C.		Iowa City.
Baker, James A.		State Center
	B. Sc., Iowa Agricultural College.	
Bale, William George		Waverly.
	A. B., Iowa College.	
Blim, John		Waterloo.
Bolton, Ralph P.		Des Moines.
Bowen, Edward E.		Dubuque.
Burnham, Walter R.		Storm Lake.
Campbell, Oscar L.		Ottumwa.
Carpenter, James Elmore		Columbus Junction.
Chantry, Alfred		Malvern.
Chester, Will F.		Des Moines.
Clark, Burr Oscar		Mt. Carmel, Ky.
Cochrane, Fred J.		Iowa City.
Coleman, Samuel H.		Mt. Pleasant.
Cory, Phil S.		What Cheer.
Culligan, John		Mauric.
Davis, Guilletti Garvaise		Green Island,
Dougherty, Thomas McGarvey		Clarinda.
Drew, Wm. L.		Newton.
	B. S., State University of Iowa.	
Dunnan, John H.		De Witt.
Evans, Thaddeus D.		Marshalltown.
Farlow, Edgar J.		Grant.
Ficke, Robert C.		Davenport.
Fisher, Simon		Denver, Ind.
Flynn, Charles John		Dubuque.
Fuller, Levi H.		West Union.
	B. S., Upper Iowa University.	

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Gaasch, Matt		Vinton.
Gilbert, Hans Andrew		Estherville.
Gray, Henry Mason		Bagley.
Hanley, William H.		Le Claire.
Harrington, Francis M.		Iowa City.
Hawe, John		Farley.
Hawkins, J. C.		Newton.
Hazlett, William		Muscatine.
Howland, Burt J.		Villisca.
Ingham, Clarence W.		Toledo.
B. S., Western College.		
Jennings, William H.		Davenport.
Kemmerer, Louis D.		Grinnell.
Kennedy, John P.		Montrose.
Kratz, Lemuel M.		Hampton.
Lawson, Hugh		Hedrick.
Lloyd, James H.		Charles City.
B. S., State University of Iowa.		
Lufkin, Arthur K.		Newton.
McCrary, Clarence B.		Vernon.
McIntosh, John E.		Atalissa.
McMorrow, John C.		Elkport.
Maguire, Thomas F.		East Dubuque, Ill.
Marks, Louis Morton		Davenport.
Molsberry, Fred M.		Plymouth.
Mullin, Will C.		Iowa City.
Orton, Ira D.		Princeton, Mo.
A. B., State University of Iowa.		
Park, William Herbert		Allerton.
Reynard, Frank K.		Creston.
Rominger, Ellsworth		Bloomfield.
Shaffer, Michael S.		Atkinson, Neb.
Shorey, Joe		Davenport.
Sindlinger, John Harry		Waterloo.
Stewart, John Douglass		Norway.
Stutsman, Carl Allen		Burlington.
A. B., State University of Iowa.		
Swett, Fred Clayton		Cedar Rapids.
Tamisiea, Frank		Missouri Valley
Telford, George B.		Alanthus, Mo.
Thompson, Fitz Warren		San Francisco, Cal.
A. B., Shurtleff College.		
Thompson, George B.		Omaha, Neb.
Ph. B., State University of Iowa.		
Torgeson, Lawrence W.		Somber.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Walsh, Thomas Ed.		Van Horn.
Waterman, Luther Amos		Villisca.
Weaver, Harry Otis		Wapello.
A. B., State University of Iowa.		—73

JUNIOR CLASS.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Abegglen, John Fred		Lovilia.
B. D., Western Normal College.		
Adams, John Q.		Chapin.
Ainsworth, Williard Joe,		West Union.
B. S., Upper Iowa University.		
Atkinson, William A.,		Hampton.
Bailey, William Doolittle,		Grinnell.
A. B., Iowa College.		
Baker, John L.,		Winterset.
Baldwin, William J.,		Iowa City.
Barry, Simon W.		Nichols.
Beckman, Fred Will,		Lake City.
Behrens, Fred Ernst,		Preston.
Bergland, Engbert		Delano.
Berry, John A.		Mapleton.
Blair, Fred Bloomer		Manchester.
Block, Louis		Davenport.
Blood, Henry Silvius		Parke Rapids, Minn.
C. E., State University of Iowa.		
Bray, Edward James		Grinnell.
Brown, Winfield Ayers		Whatcom, Wash.
Ph. B., Oskaloosa College.		
Burt, Leroy Joshua		Booneville.
Buser, Jonas Demars		Conesville.
Calhoun, Julian Cassius		Winchester.
Carroll, Alexander Ernest		McCausland.
Cartwright, Samuel Gray		Mediapolis.
Cash, James M.		Iowa City.
Clark, Isaac M.		North Platt, Neb.
Clements, Willard Bartlett		West Union.
Ph. B., Upper Iowa University.		
Coe, Victor G.		Rock Rapids.
Ph. B., State University of Iowa.		
Davis, John E.		Oskaloosa.
Ph. B., Oskaloosa College.		
Dawson, Carl E.		Grinnell.
Dorn, Clinton R.		Des Moines.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Doty, Lewis M.		Doty.
Dower, James M.		Parnell.
B. S., Northern Indiana Normal School.		
Dutcher, Charles Mackey		Iowa City.
Egeberg, Hildus		Brookings, S. Dak.
B. S., South Dakota Agricultural College.		
Fisher, Charles Isaac		Troy Mills.
Foley, Michael E.		Adrian, Minn.
Francis, Leslie E.		Spirit Lake.
Gardner, Archibald K.		Newton.
Gillette, Charles Austin		Sioux City.
Gorrell, Arthur R.		Newton.
Groves, George F.		Cherokee.
Habegger, Jay Arnold		Erie, Pa.

Barthell, Howard Frank Miller

Decorah.

Hayes, Henry Clymo	Iowa City.
Hayner, Royal C	Clinton.
Howell, Ralph Preston	Iowa City.
Hudson, Edwin P.	Hampton.

B. S., Iowa Agricultural College.

Hutchinson, Marion E.	Lake City.
Johns, Edward Benton	Sioux City.

Ph. B., Taylor University, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Kavanagh, Thomas A.	Dunlap.
Kelleher, Denis	Fonda.
Kennedy, Fred L.	Newton.

B. S., State University of Iowa.

Kindred, Evarestus Grant	Corning.
Korab, Paul A.	Iowa City.
Larrabee, Samuel Haight	Mt. Vernon.

Ph. B., Cornell College.

Ludolph, William Lawrence	Rock Island, Ill.
McCluskey, Henry	Mechanicsville.
McGinn, Frank P.	Delmar.
McHugh, Patrick F.	Davenport.
McVay, Perry T.	Letts.
Mallory, Benjamin H.	Hampton.
Marean, Kitt W.	Belle Plaine.
Marlow, James W.	Decorah.
Mekota, Joseph	Iowa City.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Walsh, Thomas Ed.		Van Horn.
Waterman, Luther Amos		Villisca.
Weaver, Harry Otis		Wapello.

A. B., State University of Iowa.

—73

JUNIOR CLASS.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Abegglen, John Fred		Lovilia.
	B. D., Western Normal College.	
Adams, John Q.		Chapin.
Ainsworth, Williard Joe,		West Union.
	B. S., Upper Iowa University.	
		Hampton

Barry, Simon W.	Nichols.
Beckman, Fred Will,	Lake City.
Behrens, Fred Ernst,	Preston.
Bergland, Engbert	Delano.
Berry, John A.	Mapleton.
Blair, Fred Bloomer	Manchester.
Block, Louis	Davenport.
Blood, Henry Silvius	Parke Rapids, Minn.

C. E., State University of Iowa.

Bray, Edward James	Grinnell.
Brown, Winfield Ayers	Whatcom, Wash.

Ph. B., Oskaloosa College.

Burt, Leroy Joshua	Booneville.
Buser, Jonas Demars	Conesville.
Calhoun, Julian Cassius	Winchester.
Carroll, Alexander Ernest	McCausland.
Cartwright, Samuel Gray	Mediapolis.
Cash, James M.	Iowa City.
Clark, Isaac M.	North Platt, Neb.
Clements, Willard Bartlett	West Union.

Ph. B., Upper Iowa University.

Coe, Victor G.	Rock Rapids.
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Ph. B., State University of Iowa.

Davis, John E.	Oskaloosa.
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Ph. B., Oskaloosa College.

Dawson, Carl E.	Grinnell.
Dorn, Clinton R.	Des Moines.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Doty, Lewis M.		Doty.
Dower, James M.		Parnell.
B. S., Northern Indiana Normal School.		
Dutcher, Charles Mackey		Iowa City.
Egeberg, Hildus		Brookings, S. Dak.
B. S., South Dakota Agricultural College.		
Fisher, Charles Isaac		Troy Mills.
Foley, Michael E.		Adrian, Minn.
Francis, Leslie E.		Spirit Lake.
Gardner, Archibald K.		Newton.
Gillette, Charles Austin		Sioux City.
Gorrell, Arthur R.		Newton.
Groves, George F.		Cherokee.
Habegger, Jay Arnold		Erie, Pa.
B. D., Pennsylvania State Normal.		
Hammon, Victor Orin		Ottawa, Ill.
Hankey, E. D.		Brooklyn.
Hanzal, W. T.		New Prague, Minn.
Hawley, George Franklin		Manchester.
Hayes, Henry Clymo		Iowa City.
Hayner, Royal C		Clinton.
Howell, Ralph Preston		Iowa City.
Hudson, Edwin P.		Hampton.
B. S., Iowa Agricultural College.		
Hutchinson, Marion E.		Lake City.
Johns, Edward Benton		Sioux City.
Ph. B., Taylor University, Ft. Wayne, Ind.		
Kavanagh, Thomas A.		Dunlap.
Kelleher, Denis		Fonda.
Kennedy, Fred L.		Newton.
B. S., State University of Iowa.		
Kindred, Evarestus Grant		Corning.
Korab, Paul A.		Iowa City.
Larrabee, Samuel Haight		Mt. Vernon.
Ph. B., Cornell College.		
Ludolph, William Lawrence		Rock Island, Ill.
McCluskey, Henry		Mechanicsville.
McGinn, Frank P.		Delmar.
McHugh, Patrick F.		Davenport.
McVay, Perry T.		Letts.
Mallory, Benjamin H.		Hampton.
Marean, Kitt W.		Belle Plaine.
Marlow, James W.		Decorah.
Mekota, Joseph		Iowa City.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Meyerhoff, Dennis Homer		East Nodaway.
Miller, George Byron		Waterloo.
Minchen, John P.		Carroll.
Mitchell, Charles Marion		Waterloo.
Monnet, Julien Charles		Keosauqua.
Moore, Charles S.		Rockford.
Morse, Robert C.		Iowa City.
A. B., Knox College.		
Nichols, Roger Clarence		Vinton.
Nugent, Patrick		Aplington.
O'Connor, John		Independence.
Peasley, Fred F.		Kellerton.
Peery, Nelly		Trenton, Mo.
B. S., State University of Iowa.		
Rayburn, Will C.		Brooklyn.
Reynolds, Robert R.		Clinton.
Ross, Elmer Edgar		Clarks, Neb.
Runkle, Jesse Abner		Iowa City.
A. B., Western College.		
Ryan, William T.		Van Horne.
Robinson, George A.		Hampton.
Seaton, Elvin Roberts		Des Moines.
Shelton, John A.		Des Moines.
M. S., Iowa Agricultural College.		
Smith, Harry L.		Iowa City.
Southwick, Albert F.		Waverly.
Starr, James P.		Keosauqua.
Stiles, George W.		Marshalltown.
Stover, Albert Mark		Marengo.
Stump, George Ellsworth		Newell.
Toogood, Harry Peck		Manchester.
Tremain, Byron Edson		Marathon.
Ure, Samuel Ralph		New Hampton.
Walker, Martin S.		Burlington.
Walsh, Charles H.		Clinton.
Wick, Barth L.		Norway.
Ph B., State University of Iowa.		
Wilcox, Fred M.		Montour.
Willet, William		Decorah.
Total,		—101 174

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LAW DEPARTMENT
State University of Iowa

ANNOUNCEMENT

1893-94

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
NOV 23 1918
Administrative Library

The State University of Iowa

The head of the school system of the state was provided for by a statute enacted by the First General Assembly in February, 1847, in accordance with the constitution of the state adopted in the previous year. As at present organized the University comprises the following departments:

THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Students are admitted to this department from most of the high schools of the state without examination. The curriculum embraces four general courses of study, the classical, two philosophical, the general scientific; and two technical courses, the course in civil engineering, and the course in electrical engineering.

There is no preparatory department connected with this department. During the year 1892-93 there were thirty-two professors and assistants engaged in the work of instruction in this department, and the number of students enrolled was four hundred and thirty-two.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The course in this department extends over two years of nine months each, and on its completion the degree LL. B. is conferred.

During the past year instruction was given by four resident professors, who spend their entire time in that work, and by four lecturers of distinction in the various branches of law.

The number of students enrolled in 1892-93 was two hundred and six.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The course in this department requires three sessions of six months each, and on its completion the graduates receive the degree M. D., and are entitled to registration by the State Board of Medical Examiners.

During the year 1892-93 instruction was given by twenty-one professors and assistants, and the number of students enrolled was one hundred and fifty-four.

(Continued on page 3 of cover.)

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

LAW DEPARTMENT

OF THE

State University of Iowa

IOWA CITY, IOWA

1893-94

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY
1893

Calendar for 1893-94.

1893.

June 8 and 9—Examination of candidates for graduation.

June 14—Graduating Exercises, Wednesday, 10 A. M.

September 20—Fall Term begins, Wednesday.

September 20—Preliminary Examinations.

September 20—Examinations for admission to Senior standing.

December 22—Fall Term ends, Friday.

WINTER VACATION.

1894.

January 2—Winter Term begins, Tuesday.

March 20—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.

SPRING VACATION.

March 28—Spring Term begins, Wednesday.

June 7 and 8—Examination of candidates for graduation.

June 13—Graduating Exercises, Wednesday, 10 A. M.

SUMMER VACATION.

September 19—Fall Term begins, Wednesday.

Law Department.

FACULTY.

CHARLES A. SCHAEFFER, A. M., PH. D., LL. D.,
President, and Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

EMLIN MCCLAIN, A. M., LL. D.,
Chancellor, and Resident Professor of Law.

SAMUEL HAYES, M. S., LL. B.,
Resident Professor of Law.

MARTIN J. WADE, LL. B.,
Resident Professor of Law.

JAMES A. ROHBACH, A. M.,
Secretary, and Assistant Professor of Law.

GEORGE G. WRIGHT, LL. D.,

L. G. KINNE, LL. D.,

WILLIAM G. HAMMOND, LL. D.,

GIFFORD S. ROBINSON, LL. B.,

Lecturers.

MRS. JENNIE L. WILSON, LL. B.,
Librarian.

EXAMINING COMMITTEE FOR 1891-92.

(Appointed by the Supreme Court of Iowa.)

David Ryan,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Newton.</i>
H. C. Hemenway,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Cedar Falls.</i>
J. C. Beem,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>What Cheer.</i>
Walter W. Cardell,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Perry.</i>
J. H. McConlogue,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Mason City.</i>
W. H. Norris,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Manchester.</i>
W. B. Quarton,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Algona.</i>
J. B. Weaver, Jr.,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Des Moines.</i>
D. V. Jackson,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Muscatine.</i>
J. L. Kennedy,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Omaha.</i>

Law Department.

The course of study in this Department extends through two years, designated as Junior and Senior years, respectively, of thirty-six weeks each, exclusive of vacations.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

The aim of any course of instruction in law may properly be considered as twofold: first, to impart a knowledge of the recognized principles of the law, and, secondly, to discipline the mind in methods of legal study. Various methods of instruction, each having its special merits, are pursued in different schools. They may be roughly arranged in three classes, namely, lectures, text-book instruction, and study of cases. The peculiar merit of the first is that it may be made the means of giving the most vivid and striking picture of legal principles, the second furnishes the most convenient means of individual study, and the third, the best discipline in methods of legal thinking.

In this school the effort is made so to present the subjects as to combine in the highest practicable degree the excellences of these various methods.

In connection with several of the lecture courses, the students are furnished with printed synopses which give in a concise form, and more accurately than a student would usually write them in his notebook, the principal doctrines of the subject, arranged according to some analytical method. On some of the most extensive and important topics the students are required to provide themselves with, and use, a text-book in which lessons are to be regularly prepared and recited, the recitations either following, or being accompanied with, oral explanations more or less formal, calling attention to the important doctrines, and explaining those which may be obscure. The study of leading cases is carried on extensively in connection with the courses of lectures, references for that purpose being given by the lecturer, or printed in the synopsis, and the students being frequently required to state briefly in the class the points decided in cases assigned for that purpose. The peculiar advantages of the case system, so-called, which gives opportunity to develop doctrines of law from an investigation of the original authorities to which reference is made for that purpose, the thoroughness and accuracy of the work being tested by subsequent discussions of these authorities in the

class, are secured to the students by several courses of study of this kind on subjects which seem specially suitable for the use of this method, and also by a special course in the study of cases.

The fact that the greater part of the instruction is by resident professors, giving their entire time to the school, makes it possible to pursue each subject consecutively, one hour a day, until it is concluded. The attention of each student being thus directed to but few topics at once, he is able to obtain a clear and more complete conception of each than would be possible if the instruction were irregular and disconnected.

As an aid and stimulus in study, and also for the purpose of furnishing satisfactory evidence of progress, written examinations are required from time to time on each topic studied in the course, and until a reasonable proficiency in each topic has thus been shown, the candidate for graduation will not be presented to the committee for final examination.

SCHEDULE OF STUDIES.

The course of study is so arranged that the Junior and Senior classes have separate and distinct courses of instruction throughout, and the subjects are divided between the two courses and arranged in each course so as to be presented in natural order.

In the Junior year are placed subjects which are elementary and at the same time fundamental. The work of this year is therefore of more importance to the student than that of the Senior year, and requires careful study, at the same time imparting thorough discipline and familiarity with the methods of legal reasoning. It is believed that the Junior studies are such as to make of the greatest value to the student the services of regular and experienced instructors and the advantages of a law school. Unless the principles of law as a system, the nature of its important divisions, and the fundamental doctrines of such subjects as Elementary Law, Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law, Pleading, and Evidence, are thoroughly mastered, the whole legal education will be defective and unsatisfactory.

The courses of study are so arranged that the students in each year shall have instruction in studies peculiar to that year for at least two hours a day, that time being divided between two instructors on separate subjects, which are thus carried along together. The Juniors will be required during part of the year to attend a third hour for additional quizzes and reviews.

The following course of study has several features to some extent peculiar. At the beginning of the Junior year a course of lectures, occupying one hour a day, is given on Elementary Law, in which course the attention of the students is called to the nature of law, its sources

and developement, the difference between the unwritten and the written law, the method of determining what the law is by the use of reports, statutes, treaties, digests, etc., and finally to the different branches into which the whole body of the law is usually divided, and their relations to each other. This course covers remedial as well as substantive law, and thus furnishes instruction in the general principles of pleading, serving in this respect as a basis for the study of Code Pleading.

To the various branches of pleading and practice special attention is given. Although it has been generally considered that the logic of pleading is to be found in the common law system, while the code system is looked upon as unscientific, yet a comparative study of the two will show that the latter is broader in its principles and more liberal in its application than the former. The principal branches of practice are fully treated during the Junior year in order that the student may apply them in the moot courts.

The school attempts to teach how to ascertain the authoritative value of cases. There is one course in which this is the only purpose. In this course the facts, pleadings, and result of each case are briefly stated by the student. Attention is then directed to the manner in which the case reached the court whose opinion is reported. The student is required to discover exactly what proposition of law was essential to the decision and to eliminate *dicta*. To this end he is finally required to prepare a brief but accurate note of the doctrine for which the case is authority. This work is intended to fit students for preparing briefs, text-books, and digests. Obviously this method is identical with that adopted by all careful lawyers in collecting authorities. The student who has mastered the system is prepared to make good use of other case courses in which the ultimate purpose is the mastery of the subject to which the cases pertain, for example the course on Damages; and indeed, is prepared to use intelligently all cases to which he may be referred in any part of his study or future practice.

The general instruction in the Law Department does not give prominence to the statutes and decisions of any one state, but is intended to fit students to practice in any state or country where the Anglo-American system of law prevails. For the benefit of the student who has determined where he will practice, and who wishes to familiarize himself in advance with the statutes and decisions of his chosen state, the Law Department furnishes optional courses of study, supplementing the prescribed courses. An optional course will be given upon the law of any state or territory, as to which three or more students ask instruction. Each course will cover the constitution, statutes, and decisions, and will call special attention to the

points in which the law of the state in question differs from the law usually found throughout the United States, and will also require the student to become well acquainted with leading cases. A student intending to pursue a course in state law must provide himself with the revised statutes of the state in question, and a digest.

Arrangements have been made by which William G. Hammond, LL. D., Dean of the St. Louis Law School, formerly Chancellor of this Department, will in alternate years, deliver a course of lectures for one week on the History of the Common Law. It is believed that the course will be found of special interest as showing the development of law and illustrating the historical method. This course of lectures, taken in connection with the instruction in Roman Law, and in the History of the Constitution, will give students an unusual opportunity to familiarize themselves with those lines of historical investigation in which great advances have recently been made and to which lawyers are yearly giving increased attention.

The following schedule presents the course substantially as it was given during the year 1892-93 and as it may be expected during the year 1893-94:

Junior Year.

Legal Study and Ethics. A course of lectures as to methods of study and as to demeanor and duties in the school and in the profession. One week. *Wright.*

Elementary Law. A course of lectures presenting the elementary principles of law in general and of its important branches. This course covers also the principles of pleading. Eight and one-half weeks. *Rohbach*

Contracts. A course of ten weeks, Bishop on Contracts being the text-book. *Wade.*

Code Pleading. A course of instruction, mainly by lecture, on pleading under the codes, with practical exercises. Five weeks. *Hayes.*

Study of Cases. Recitations for three and one-half weeks, the text-book being Wambaugh's Study of Cases. *McClain.*

Sales, Bailments, and Pledges. A course of instruction by the use of printed synopses and study of cases. Nine weeks. *McClain.*

Torts. Recitations in Cooley on Torts, with oral explanations, and citation and examination of leading cases. Eleven weeks. *Hayes.*

Domestic Relations. A course of lectures on the subject of marriage and divorce, the property rights of married women, parent and child, guardian and ward, the rights and liabilities of infants, and kindred topics. Two weeks. *Kinne.*

Trial and judgment. Lectures upon procedure in common law courts of record from the beginning of the trial until the entry of judgment, with references to statutory provisions. Five weeks. *Wade*.

Criminal Law. A course of lectures accompanied with recitations in McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure, with references also to statutory provisions. Five weeks. *Rohbach*.

Evidence. Recitations in the first volume of Greenleaf on Evidence. Five weeks. *Wade*.

Negotiable Instruments. Benjamin's Chalmers on Bills, Notes and Checks, being the text-book. Five weeks. *Rohbach*.

Probate Law and Procedure. A course of lectures on the execution and probate of wills and the law of executors and administrators, including the settlement and distribution of decedents' estates, with references to statutory provisions and examination of cases. Three weeks. *Hayes*.

Senior Year.

Real Property. Recitations in Tiedeman on Real Property, accompanied with oral explanations and references to leading cases, and lectures on actions to recover real property. Ten weeks. *Hayes*.

Insurance. A course of lectures on fire, life, and accident insurance. Three weeks. *McClain*.

Chattel Mortgages. A course of instruction by study of cases and with a printed synopsis. Three and one-half weeks. *Wade*.

Carriers. Lectures, accompanied with printed synopsis, covering the subjects of carriers of goods and carriers of passengers. Four weeks. *McClain*.

Damages. Instruction on the measure of damages, by means of the study of leading cases. Three weeks. *McClain*.

Criminal Procedure. Lectures, with recitations in McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure. Three and one-half weeks. *Rohbach*.

Equity and Equity Pleading. Recitations in Bispham on Equity. Lectures on Equity Pleading. Eleven weeks. *Wade*.

Corporations. Lectures upon the general doctrines of the law of corporations, both private and municipal. Seven weeks. *Rohbach*.

Appellate Proceedings. Lectures upon the practice and procedure in appellate courts. One week. *Robinson*.

Agency. A course of lectures for one week. *Robinson*.

Taxation. A course of lectures for two weeks. *Kinne*.

Partnership. Lectures. Three and one-half weeks. *Hayes.*

Federal Jurisprudence and Admiralty. Lectures. One and one-half weeks. *McClain.*

Constitutional Law. Lectures with recitations in Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law, and study of selected cases. Seven and one-half weeks. *McClain.*

Constitutional Limitations. Lectures on the rights of person and property as protected by constitutional limitations. One week. *Wright.*

Attachment, Garnishment, and Execution. Lectures; with references to statutory provisions and leading cases. Three weeks. *Wade.*

Justice Practice. Lectures on practice in justices' courts. One week. *Hayes.*

Medical Jurisprudence. Lectures on medico-legal topics. Two weeks. *Schaeffer and McClain.*

OPTIONAL STUDIES.

Instruction is given in the Department in the following subjects, which are additional to the required work and are optional. Admission to these courses can only be secured by consent of the Faculty.

Roman Law. A course for one hour a week throughout the fall term, open to students of the Law Department or of the Collegiate Department. The study of Justinian's Institutes, with special reference to the analogies, dissimilarities, and historical relations between Roman and English law. Essays and discussions. *Rohbach.*

History of the Common Law. Lectures for one week during the winter term. *Hammond.*

Common Law Pleading. Recitations in Stephen on Pleading for three weeks during the spring term. *Hayes.*

History of Constitutional Government in the United States. Lectures. This course was not delivered during the year 1892-93, but may be expected in 1893-94. *McClain.*

International Law. Lectures. This course will not be given during the year 1893-94, but may be expected during 1894-95. *McClain.*

State Law. In the spring term a course of instruction will be given upon the constitution, statutes, and decisions of any state or territory as to which three or more members of the Senior class ask instruction. Open to Seniors only. *McClain.*

STUDIES IN COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

For the purpose of giving the law students all the advantages of the University which it will be practicable for them to make use of, it

has been arranged that so many of them as can do so, without interference with the regular studies required of them in the Law Department, may attend any classes in the Collegiate Department.

Special attention is called to the opportunity thus afforded for the study of elocution (in which separate classes are organized for law students), and for pursuing any of the courses of study laid down in political science, in history, in logic, or in English. No extra charge will be made for such studies, but law students will be admitted to such classes only on the approval of the Law Faculty and with the consent of the professor whose class they desire to enter.

LAW ELECTIVES FOR COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.

The Collegiate Faculty permits Seniors in that Department to take as elective studies in their collegiate course, and to receive credit for any of the Junior law studies to the extent of thirty-six weeks' work of one hour a day.

Certain subjects in the law course which are historical in their nature may be taken by Collegiate Seniors as electives, without regard to the provisions just stated permitting credits for law studies. These subjects are enumerated on page 36 of the Collegiate Announcement.

It is believed that, whether looked at as a means of mental discipline, or as a preparation for the duties of citizenship, or for the prosecution of business, a full course in the Law Department will be found, for those who are properly prepared for it, and can pursue it as a part of a liberal education, fully equal to any course of study that can be pursued for the same length of time. If, however, a student deems it not practicable for him to pursue such a course of study after graduation from the Collegiate Department, he may derive some of the advantages of such study, and some insight into the principles and methods of the system of law under which he lives, by electing as part of his regular course some of the groups of studies above suggested.

MOOT COURTS.

For the purpose of affording exercises in the application of legal principals to statements of facts, and in connection with instruction in pleading and practice, moot-courts have become a well-recognized and important feature of the Law School. Two such courts are conducted in connection with the Department, holding their sessions on one or more afternoons of each week, each presided over by a member of the Faculty. It is deemed best to keep the members of the two classes separate in this, as in other work of the school, and it is thus possible to select the cases assigned so that they may relate to subjects on which the students have already had instruction. The Senior moot-court will be organized at the beginning of the fall term,

whilst that of the Juniors will not commence its work until the winter term, practical exercises in pleading being given the members of that class during the fall term, in connection with instruction in pleading and practice.

The method of conducting these courts is to give to two or more students, representing the attorneys in the case, a written statement showing the facts on which the action and defence are to be based. Pleadings are then prepared as they would be in an actual case. These pleadings are subjected to attack by motion or demurrer, and the issues of law or fact raised are tried to the court, the statement of facts being regarded as the evidence offered on issues of fact.

Another method of trial has been introduced with success which involves the proof by competent evidence of the facts shown by the statement. This gives practice in the examination of witnesses and in applying the rules determining the admissibility of evidence. During one term trials are conducted with all the formalities usual in *nisi prius* courts, jurors being summoned and impaneled, witnesses subpoenaed, and instructions prepared and given.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

A literary society composed exclusively of students of this department holds regular weekly meetings, furnishing to its members valuable training in debating and other exercises usually provided for by such organizations.

LIBRARY FACILITIES.

In commodious quarters on the same floor with the lecture rooms is the Law Library of six thousand two hundred volumes, to which the students have personal access. This library contains full series of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the courts of last resort of thirty states, including all those whose reports are most frequently referred to; also the American Decisions, American Reports, and American State Reports, a collection of English reports, which, with additions lately made, is almost complete, full series of the Reporters, and a large collection of the latest and best law text-books.

The library is in charge of a regular librarian who renders valuable assistance to the students in the prosecution of their work.

The Library rooms are open for the use of students from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 1:30 to 5:30, and 7 to 9 o'clock, P. M., of each school day, and during the forenoon of Saturday.

The University library, containing 25,000 volumes, is open to the students of this Department, as well as those of the other departments of the University, and books may be drawn from it under reasonable regulations. No extra charge is made for the privileges of either of these libraries.

LECTURE HALLS.

The Law Department has the exclusive occupancy of the second floor of the central stone building on the campus, which was erected for and used as the Capitol Building before the removal of the capital of the state to Des Moines. The rooms on this floor are those formerly occupied as legislative chambers. The lecture hall is furnished with arm-chairs provided with broad arm-rests for use in taking notes.

FEES AND EXPENSES.

The rate of tuition established by the Board of Regents is \$20 per term, of about twelve weeks, or \$50 per year, payable in either case, in advance, to the Secretary of the University. Each student, upon passing his final examination, is required to pay the sum of \$7 as a graduation fee, to cover the charge for diploma and for certificate of admission to the State and Federal Courts. There are no other fees or charges.

Other expenses may be made very reasonable. Good board and lodging can be had at from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per week, and this may be reduced to \$2.50 or \$3.00 per week by taking meals in clubs.

COST OF BOOKS.

The books required for use in recitations, and with which the student must provide himself, are the following:

Bishop on Contracts; McClain's Synopses; Annotated Code of Iowa; Wambaugh's Study of Cases; Cooley on Torts; Vol. I of Greenleaf on Evidence; McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure; Benjamin's Chalmers's Digest of Bills, Notes and Checks; Tiedeman on Real Property; Bispham's Principles of Equity; Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law; the Law Bulletin, and volumes of selected cases on not to exceed three subjects.

The cost of required books will not exceed \$42.50 for the Junior year or \$60 for both years.

The student will find it greatly to his advantage to provide himself with a good law dictionary, and if practicable, a copy of Blackstone's Commentaries in any edition. It is desirable, also, that the student bring with him or purchase, in addition to the above list of required books, as many as practicable of the following, which are recommended as the leading and best books on the subjects which are taught by lecturers: Walker's American Law, or Pomeroy's Municipal Law; Schouler's Domestic Relations; Stephen on Pleading; Pomeroy's Remedies and Remedial Rights, or Bliss on Code Pleading; Drake on Attachment; Benjamin, or Tiedeman, on Sales; Schouler on Bailments and Carriers; Story, or Mechem on Agency; Bates on Partnership; May on Insurance; Beach, or Morawetz on Corporations; Curtis on Jurisdiction of Federal Courts; Cooley's Constitutional Limitations.

Any of the books mentioned may be procured through the Law Librarian from time to time, as needed, at a considerable reduction from list prices; they are not kept for sale by the book stores in Iowa City.

The Department owns about twenty-five sets of text books above mentioned as required in the course, which it will rent in sets to students, furnishing them all the books required for either year for \$12.50 for the year. The rent sets do not include a law dictionary. As there are sometimes more calls for rent sets than can be met, those who desire to rent books should make application in advance.

ENROLLMENT AND PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

Students may enroll at any time. It is better, however, to enter at the beginning of the term, and best to enter at the commencement of the school year.

Those students who expect to complete the course, and take the degree of Bachelor of Laws, must pass a preliminary examination in English Language (covering grammar school work in grammar and composition), and the outlines of English and American History. Students having a diploma, or certificate, showing their graduation from any collegiate or academic institution, or high school, or a teacher's certificate, will be admitted without examination.

At the preliminary examination in September, 1890, each candidate was required to choose one English and one American subject from a list of six subjects, and to write upon each of the subjects so chosen a short essay, correct in expression, spelling, capitalization, punctuation and paragraphing. The subjects from which choice had to be made were the following: The Causes of the American Revolution; The Earliest Discoveries in America; The Early History of the North American Colonies; The Relative Merits of Charles I and Cromwell; The Elizabethan Age; The Britons, the Saxons, and the Normans, and the Parts they have played in English History. Future examinations in English and history will be similar to the examination just now described, the subjects for essays varying from year to year.

Students wishing to study special subjects without graduation will be admitted without preliminary examination upon showing themselves qualified to pursue the studies desired.

Preliminary examinations will be held on Wednesday, September 20th, 1893, commencing at 9 A. M.

ADMISSION TO SENIOR STANDING.

A student may be admitted to the Senior class who has studied law for one school year of at least thirty-six weeks in this or some other law school, or who has studied law in this or some other law

school for at least ten weeks, and in addition has read law under the direction of an attorney for such length of time as to make one year's study in all. Time of practice as a licensed attorney in any state will be considered equivalent to a like period of reading under the direction of an attorney. If the claim for advanced standing is based upon other grounds than attendance in this school, certificates of the necessary facts must be presented when Senior standing is claimed.

In addition to showing sufficient time of previous study, the applicant for Senior standing must pass a satisfactory examination on the principal studies of the Junior course, or their equivalents. The examinations for admission to the Senior class for those who have not previously completed the Junior course in the Department will commence on the first day of the University year, Wednesday, September 20th, 1893.

While provision is thus made by which credit may be given for reading under the direction of an attorney, yet the Faculty desires to say frankly that it will be difficult in this way to become sufficiently proficient in any of the Junior studies to pass the required examinations in the Department. The Faculty is not willing to impair the value of the Senior instruction to those who have prepared themselves for it in the Department, by admitting to the class those who are not qualified to carry on effectively the work of the year; nor is it to the interest of either the student or the school to admit to the Senior class any who, in order to be prepared for final examination and graduation, must fit themselves in so great a range of subjects that they cannot thoroughly master them. It must be borne in mind that it is not the number of pages read, nor the number of answers learned, which determines the student's attainments in law, but that discipline and development of the mind, and the habit of correct legal thinking, are essential elements of a legal education, and that for the acquirement of these, two years in a law school are not too long a time even for those who have the best preparation for entering. Experience has shown how imperfect, as a rule, is the preparation of those who study in offices, and how necessary systematic instruction is at the beginning of the student's course, and the Faculty strongly recommends that all the studies of the Junior year be pursued in a law school, and that if but one year can be spent in school, the student shall commence his studies there and read in an office afterward. Even those who have had previous reading in an office will, it is believed, usually find the instruction in the Junior year to be of greater importance to them than that of the Senior year, in obtaining a thorough and accurate knowledge of the law. The practical advantages of experience in a law office are not to be underrated, but such experience will prove of greater benefit after the principles of law have been acquired than at the beginning of the study.

Even in courses in which text-books are used students of the law school have a great deal of instruction regarding matters not fully developed in the books. Anyone who wishes to pass with credit the examinations for senior standing, and to profit fully by the instruction in the senior subjects, should not confine his attention to the junior text-books, but should attempt to get an equivalent for the instruction supplementing those books. Candidates for advanced standing are therefore urged to master, in addition to the prescribed text-books, the following books or parts of books:—Pomeroy's Remedies and Remedial Rights; Anson on Contracts; Pollock, or Bigelow, on Torts; Bishop's Criminal Law; Tiedeman on Sales; Schouler on Bailments; the American notes in Chamberlayne's edition of Best on Evidence; Stephen's Digest of Evidence; Daniel on Negotiable Instruments

GRADUATION.

Two year's study of law is essential to graduation. Of that time, one year, at least, must have been spent in this school. Study in another school, or under the direction of a practicing lawyer, or practice in a court of record, may be taken as an equivalent for a corresponding portion of the course in this Department to the extent of one year, but the entire Junior year cannot be made by office reading. As already stated, at least ten weeks' previous study in a law school is necessary to admission to Senior standing. Therefore, while office study will be received by the Department as equivalent to one year of the course, such study cannot all precede the year's study required in the Department. So large a proportion of the candidates for Senior standing and graduation now take their Junior year's work in this Department that the Faculty hope soon to still further reduce the credit which may be given for study outside of a law school.

Before being recommended for graduation, the candidate who has pursued a portion of his studies elsewhere must satisfy the Faculty of his proficiency in those studies by passing an examination, or in some other way.

Candidates for graduation must be of good character and must, upon being recommended by the Faculty, pass a final examination conducted at Iowa City by a committee of examiners appointed by the Supreme Court of Iowa, in accordance with the rules of that court regulating admissions to the bar. Upon passing such examination, the candidates receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and are admitted to practice in all the courts in the state of Iowa, and in the federal courts of the Northern District of Iowa, oaths of admission being administered in connection with their graduation; and they receive the usual diplomas, and certificates of admission. Those who are not twenty-one years of age may pass the examination and receive

their diplomas, but cannot be admitted to practice until attaining that age.

Final examinations will be held only at the end of the University year.

THESES.

Each candidate for graduation must present to the Faculty, on or before the third Wednesday in May, a thesis upon some legal topic approved by the Faculty. Such thesis must be legibly written, or printed by typewriter, on paper 8x10½ inches in size of page, leaving a blank margin of at least one inch at sides and at top and bottom. The thesis shall be not less than 1,500 nor more than 2,500 words, in length, exclusive of citations of authorities. In citing cases the names of the parties, as well as the volume and page of the report, must be given. The character of the thesis will be taken into account in determining whether the candidate is qualified to be recommended to the examining committee for final examination. All theses become the property of the Department.

The subjects approved by the faculty for the year 1892-93 are as follows. Others will be submitted for following years:

1. Validity of a policy of life insurance payable to one having no insurable interest.
2. Divisibility of policies of fire insurance.
3. Constitutionality of the federal statute prohibiting the circulation through the mails of lottery publications.
4. An examination of the construction which the provision of the Code allowing inconsistent defenses in the same answer or reply has received from the courts.
5. What is the liability of a member of a voluntary association for debts contracted by the association?
6. When and under what circumstances may an insane person be held upon his contracts?
7. Where a part of an owner's real property is taken for a public purpose, ought the enhanced value of the residue of his property to be considered in determining the damages to be allowed him, in the absence of a constitutional provision to the contrary?
8. A written offer is made by A to sell to B certain real estate, and in consideration of the sum of fifty dollars paid, A agrees to allow B to accept the offer within thirty days. In ten days A withdraws the offer. Afterward, within thirty days, B accepts the offer. Discuss the rights of the parties.
9. To what extent is a municipal corporation estopped by recitals in its bonds from setting up illegality as a defense thereto?

10. May a carrier of passengers by contract embodied in a free pass exempt himself from liability for negligence of his servants?

11. The sale and purchase of estates in expectancy, in real and personal property. Can they be sold, and if so, how conveyed, and to what extent can the sale be questioned by third parties, such as judgment creditors of the heirs or next of kin?

12. Old methods of trial in criminal prosecutions in England.

13. Shall we abolish trial by jury in civil or criminal prosecutions?

14. The Magna Charta.

15. Interstate Extradition.

16. Federal limitations upon criminal legislation.

17. Shall we abolish capital punishment?

18. Historical sketch of the offices of sheriff and coroner.

19. Annotate, after the manner of Smith's Leading Cases, *Castellian v. Preston*, 11 Q. B. Div. 380.

20. Annotate *Davies v. Mann*, 10 M. & W. 546.

21. Annotate *Adams v. Lindsell*, 1 B. & A. 681.

22. Annotate *Gelpcke v. Dubuque*, 1 Wall. 175.

23. Annotate *Roberts v. Corbin*, 26 Iowa, 315.

PRIZES.

From the theses prepared and presented as above described, a committee chosen by the Faculty of the Department from the Examining Committee will select the five which show the highest merit as legal essays. To the writer of the one of these five which has the highest literary merit, from the standpoint of clearness, conciseness and accuracy of expression, will be awarded a prize of twenty-five dollars, offered by Adelbert L. Hudson, LL. B. (class of 1876 of this Department), of Sioux City. This prize is to be awarded annually. The donor expresses his purpose in offering it as follows: "I see so much slovenly work done by lawyers for want of proper literary cultivation, that I would like to assist in encouraging students to take an active interest in acquiring a good style of expression at the outset of their career."

To each of the writers of the other four theses selected as above indicated, a prize of twenty dollars, given by the University, will be awarded by the same committee.

Each thesis, in order to be considered in the competition for prizes, must have written thereon, near the top of the first page, a motto chosen by the author, which motto shall also be written upon

the outside of a sealed envelope, accompanying the thesis and containing the author's name, which name shall not otherwise appear either upon the thesis or envelope.

The prizes for 1891-92 were awarded as follows: The Hudson prize to Carl Allen Stutsman, A. B. The University prizes, all of them being equal in rank and value were awarded to the following students named in the order of merit determined by the committee: Lemuel M. Kratz, George B. Thompson, A. B., Thomas M. Dougherty, John Culligan.

Any further information desired may be obtained by addressing the President of the University or James A. Rohbach, Secretary of the Law Faculty, at Iowa City, Iowa.

Graduates of 1892.

Able, Harry J.
Allen, Harry D.
Artherholt, Wade W.
Baird, Henry T.
Baker, David Grant
Baker, Henry C.
Baker, James A., B. S.
Bale, William G., A. B.
Blim, John
Bolton, Ralph P.
Bowen, Edward E.
Burnham, Walter R.
Campbell, Oscar L.
Carpenter, James E.
Chantry, Alfred
Chester, Will F.
Clark, Burr Oscar
Cochran, Fred J.
Coleman, Samuel H.
Cory, Phil S.
Culligan, John
Davis Guilletti G.
Dougherty, Thomas M.
Drew, William L., B. S.
Dunnán, John H.
Evans, Thaddeus D.
Farlow, Edgar J.
Ficke, Robert C.
Fisher, Simon
Flynn, Charles John, A. B.
Fuller, Levi H., B. S.
Gaash, Matthew
Gilbert, Hans Andrew
Gray, Henry Mason
Hanley, William H.
Harrington, Francis M.
Hame, John

Hawkins, J. C.
Hazlett, William
Howland, Burt J.
Ingham, Clarence W., B. S.
Jennings, William H.
Kemmerer, Louis D.
Kennedy, John P.
Kratz, Lemuel M.
Lawson, Hugh
Lloyd, James H., B. S.
Lufkin, Arthur K.
McCrary, Clarence B.
McIntosh, John E.
McMorrow, John C.
Maguire, Thomas F.
Marks, Louis Morton
Molsberry, Fred M.
Mullin, Will C.
Orton, Ira D., A. B.
Park, William Herbert
Reynard, Frank K.
Rominger, Ellsworth
Shaffer, Michael S.
Shorey, Joe
Sindlinger, John Harry
Stewart, John D.
Stutsman, Carl Allen, A. B.
Swett, Fred Clayton
Tamisica, Frank
Telford, George B.
Thompson, Fitz Warren, A. B.
Thompson, George B., Ph. B.
Torgeson, L. Walter
Walsh, Thomas Ed.
Waterman, Luther Amos
Weaver, Harry Otis, A. B.

Undergraduates of 1892-93.

SENIOR CLASS.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Adams, John Q.		Chapin.
Ainsworth, Willard J.		West Union.
B. S., Upper Iowa University		
Atkinson, William A.		Hampton.
Baldwin, William. J.		Iowa City.
Barry, Simon W.		Nichols.
Barthell, Howard F. M.		Decorah.
Behrens, Fred E.		Preston.
Bergland, Engbret		Delano.
Berry, John A.		Mapleton.
Blair, Fred B.		Manchester.
Block, Louis		Davenport.
Blood, Henry S.		Iowa City.
C. E., State University of Iowa.		
Bray, Edward James		Grinnell.
Burt, Leroy J.		Booneville.
Calhoun, Julian Cassius		Ottumwa.
Carroll, Alexander Ernest		McCausland.
Cash, James M.		Iowa City.
Clark, Isaac M.		North Platte, Neb.
Clements, Willard Bartlett		West Union.
Ph. B., Upper Iowa University.		
Coe, Victor G.		Iowa City.
Ph. B., State University of Iowa.		
Dawson, Carl E.		Grinnell.
Dorn, Clinton R.		Creston.
Dower, James M.		Parnell.
B. S., Northern Indiana Normal School.		
Egeberg, Hildus		Brookings, S. D.
B. S., South Dakota Agricultural College.		
Evans, Morris		Williamsburg.
A. B., State University of Iowa.		
Francis, Leslie Everett		Spirit Lake.
Gardner, Archibald K.		Newton.
A. B., State University of Iowa.		
Gilchrist, Fred C.		Laurens.
B. D., Iowa State Normal School.		

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Gillette, Charles Austin		Sioux City.
B. S., Washington and Jefferson College.		
Groves, George F.		Cherokee.
Habegger, J. Arnold		Erie, Pa.
B. D., Pennsylvania State Normal.		
Hammon, Victor O.		Ottawa, Ill.
Hankey, Eber D.		Brooklyn.
Hanzal, Wencelslaus T.		New Prague, Minn.
Hawley, George Franklin		Manchester.
Hayner, Royal C.		Clinton.
Howell, Ralph P.		Iowa City.
Humphrey, Richard V.		Monona.
Hutchison, Marion E.		Lake City.
Kelleher, Denis		Fonda.
Kennedy, Fred L.		Newton.
B. S., State University of Iowa.		
Kindred, Evarestus Grant		Corning.
Korab, Paul A.		Iowa City.
Ludolph, William L.		Rock Island, Ill.
McCluskey, Henry		Mechanicsville.
McGinn, Frank P.		Delmar.
McHugh, Patrick F.		Davenport.
B. A., St. Mary's College, London.		
Mallory, Benjamin H.		Hampton.
Marean, Kitt W.		Belle Plaine.
Mekota Joseph		Iowa City.
Ph. B., State University of Iowa.		
Meyerhoff, Dennis H.		East Nodaway.
Monnet, Julien Charles		Keosauqua.
Ph. B., State University of Iowa.		
Moore, Charles S.		Rockford.
Nugent, Patrick		Aplington.
Peery, Nelly		Trenton, Mo.
B. S., State University of Iowa.		
Reynolds, Robert R.		Clinton.
Ross, Elmer Edgar		Clarks, Neb.
Runkle, Jesse Abner		Iowa City.
A. B., Western College.		
Ryan, William T.		Van Horn.
Smith, James Wesley		Iowa City.
LL. B., State University of Iowa.		
Southwick, Albert F.		Waverly.
Stump, George Ellsworth		Newell.
Ure, Samuel R.		New Hampton.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Wakefield, Edwin Ray		Sioux City.
Walker, Martin S.		Burlington.
Wick, Barthinius L.		Norway.
	Ph. B., State University of Iowa.	
Wilcox, Fred M.		Montour.
Willet, William		Decorah.
Wilson, George Herbert		Winterset.

— 69.

JUNIOR CLASS.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Alexander, David R.		Omaha, Neb.
	B. S., Cornell College.	
Aten, Aaron Kimble, Jr.		Garden Grove.
Bailey, Marsh Will		Washington.
Barrett, Michael Lewis		Dunlap.
	B. D., Highland Park Normal College.	
Beardsley, George		Burlington.
Bender, John Oscar		Des Moines.
Bonar, Jesse Lee		Nevinville.
Boyer, Howard J.		Red Oak.
Brasted, Fred		Schaller.
Brennan, Thomas V.		Iowa City.
Brush, Albert Samuel		Chelsea.
Burns, Frank M.		Breda.
Butler, Rush Clark		West Superior, Wis.
Carroll, William Henry		McCausland.
Chantland, William T.		Fort Dodge.
	Ph. B., State University of Iowa.	
Chesbro, William		Cherokee.
Christenson, Noah Webster		Norway.
Clark, Alexander Burtch		Clarinda.
Clark, Charles F.		Cedar Rapids.
	A. B., Coe College.	
Coster, John C.		Coster.
Cox, LeRoy E.		Belle Plaine.
Davis, John Edward		Oskaloosa.
	Ph. B., Oskaloosa College.	
Denton, Harry R.		Manchester.
DeWolf, Sherman Williams		Reinbeck.
Dickson, Alfred D.		Oakville.
Donohoe, Thomas A.		Iowa City.
Downey, Archibald T.		Bloomfield.
	B. S., Southern Iowa Normal.	

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Duffy, Thomas H.		Dubuque.
Dutcher, Charles Mackay		Iowa City.
Elliott, Lloyd L.		Iowa City.
Etherton, William L.		Modena, Mo.
Everett, Charles L.		Fairbank.
	B. S., Northern Iowa Normal.	
Fagan, Gus		Casey.
Fairall, George W.		Iowa City.
Fellows, Homer Harrison		Leando.
	A. B., Iowa Wesleyan University.	
Fuller, Benjamin G		Des Moines.
	Ph. B., Des Moines College.	
Galer, Roger S.		Iowa City.
	A. M., State University of Iowa.	
Garber, Milton C.		East Elkport.
Germer, Amos E.		Dexterville, Wis.
Gorden, Oliver		Emmetsburg.
Green, Fred Douglass		Newton.
Green, Guy Wilder		Stromsburg, Neb.
	B. S., Doane College.	
Hallinan, Martin J.		Clinton.
Halvorsen, Rasmus		Vermillion, S. D.
Hambrecht, Conrad F.		Osage.
	B. S., Cedar Valley Seminary.	
Hansell, James W.		Hansell.
Hansell, Mrs. Cora H.		Hansell.
Harvey, Harry L.		Logan.
Hatfield, Edward T.		Indianola.
Hayes, Henry Clymo		Iowa City.
Haynes, Fredric Webster		Nora Springs.
Hinman, A. Chauncey W.		Iowa City.
Hogan, Thomas		Iowa City.
Hoge, Martin G.		Clarinda.
Hollingsworth, Mahlon F.		Sheffield.
Hoover, George Clyde		West Branch.
Hopkins, Earl P.		Nashua.
Howrey, James Benjamin		Waterloo.
Hoyt, John C.		Fisk.
Hulbert, Frederick Randolph		Yonkers, N. Y.
Hull, John A.		Boone.
Huston, Joseph K.		Allerton.
Ickis, Warren H.		Creston.
	B. S., Tabor College.	
Inlow, Caleb A.		Orient.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Jaques, Jo Ralph		Ottumwa.
Johnston, D. Frank		Sheffield.
	Ph. B., State University of Iowa.	
Johnston, William B.		Nashua.
Judge, Harold E.		Newell.
Keefe, William J.		Clinton.
Kellogg, Clarence W.		Sioux City.
Kinthead, Will C.		Knoxville.
Kirschman, George		Lawler.
Komatz, Ushihico,		Tokio, Japan.
Kopp, William F.		Mt. Pleasant.
	B. S., Iowa Wesleyan University.	
Lary, Albert J.		Marion.
Laucamp, Bernard		Munn.
Launder, Charles T.		Orient.
Leach, Robert Ephriam		Independence.
	A. B., State University of Iowa and Harvard University.	
Lock, William B.		Fountain, Col.
Loftus, Joseph R.		Keokuk.
Long, Max J.		Creston.
Lovejoy, Alva B.		Osage.
McCaffrey, Henry S.		Le Claire.
McClure, William Reed		Greene.
McCrary, Edwin Stanton		Council Bluffs.
McCuiston, John T.		Bloomfield.
	B. S., Southern Iowa Normal.	
McEnroe, Thomas H.		Algona.
McGillivray, Daniel		Davenport.
Malvin, Joseph W.		Dyersville.
Martin, George E.		Wall Lake.
Martin, James L.		Mt. Pleasant.
Meacham, Curtis L.		Iowa City.
Meacham, Mrs. Eleanor K.		Iowa City.
	B. S., Iowa State Normal School.	
Miller, George B.		Waterloo.
Miller, Warren F.		Independence.
	B. S., Lenox College.	
Morris, David J.		Oskaloosa.
Morris, Jasper W.		Guthrie Center.
Musmaker, George D.		Greenfield.
Muxen, Christopher D.		Odebolt.
Myers, Harl		Rockford, Ill
Neal, Fred Willey		Stuart.
Noble, Frank H.		Casey.
	A. B., Drake University.	

NAME.	DEGREE	RESIDENCE.
Noon, Bernard		Brayton.
Novak, Charles W.		Iowa City.
O'Connor, John		Independence.
Oppice, Joe S.		Marshalltown.
Price, John G.		Guthrie Center.
Pritchard, Irving M.		Belmond.
Riley, Carl		Iowa City.
Ring, Herbert Clarence		Center Point.
Robb, Edwin A.		Vail.
Robison, Clair W.		Pitzer.
Rogers, William J.		Clinton.
Runner, Frank L.		Edgington, Ill.
Sabin, Gerald N.		Iowa City.
Sager, Edward		Waverly.
Sarvis, John W.		Oskaloosa.
Shedenhelm, Robert		Ladora.
Smith, Frank E.		Cedar Rapids.
Stevenson, Samuel K.		Iowa City.
Stoke, John Milton		Iowa City.
	B. S., Southern Iowa Normal.	
Sullivan, John B.		Creston.
	B. L., Notre Dame University.	
Tillson, William H.		Cresco.
Tirrill, Rodney W.		Manchester.
Tracy, Charles A.		Oskaloosa.
Tyrrell, Will C.		Belmond.
Van Allen, Alfred M.		Mt. Pleasant.
Van Oosterhout, Peter D.		Orange City.
Van Vliet, William J.		Pella.
Walsmith, Arthur J.		Sanborn.
Wertz, George William		Sumner, Neb.
Westfall, Stoddard L.		West Point.
Whittemore, Walter McKenzie		Seattle, Wash.
Wright, J. Will		Tipton.
Zmund, Vincent		Iowa City.
	B. S., Iowa Agricultural College.	
Zollinger, Morris A.		Vinton.
	Ph. B., Cornell College.	
Zollman, Philip A.		Corydon.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Three sessions of six months each are required for graduation when the degree M. D., is conferred, and the graduates are entitled to registration by the State Board of Medical Examiners. During the year 1892-93 instruction was given by twenty professors and assistants, and the number of students enrolled was sixty-seven.

THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

The full course requires attendance during three sessions of six months each. On the completion of the course the degree D. D. S., is conferred and the graduates are entitled to registration by the State Board of Dental Examiners.

During the year 1892-93 instruction was given by twenty-two professors and assistants, and the number of students enrolled was one hundred and thirty.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

The course in this department comprises two sessions of six months. On its completion the degree Ph. G., is conferred. During the year 1892-93 instruction was given by seven professors and assistants, and the number of students enrolled was fifty-three.

The University is well supplied with laboratories and apparatus. Among the former may be mentioned the Chemical Laboratory, recently erected at an expense of \$50,000, in which building is also located the Pharmacy Laboratory; the Physical Laboratory, Laboratories for Animal Morphology and Physiology; the Botanical Laboratory; the Psychophysical Laboratory; the Pathological Laboratory; the Engineering Laboratories; the Dental Laboratories.

The Museum of Natural History contains large collections of specimens which are used in the work of instruction in Geology, in Zoology, in Botany, etc.

The Libraries of the University contain over 30,000 volumes.

For further information as to any of the Departments address,

CHARLES A. SCHAEFFER,

President of the University.

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LAW DEPARTMENT
State University of Iowa

ANNOUNCEMENT

1894-95

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THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

The head of the school system of the state was provided for by a statute enacted by the First General Assembly in February, 1847, in accordance with the constitution of the state adopted in the previous year. As at present organized the University comprises the following departments:

THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Students are admitted to this department from most of the high schools of the state without examination. The curriculum embraces four general courses of study, the classical, two philosophical, the general scientific; and two technical courses, the course in civil engineering, and the course in electrical engineering.

There is no preparatory school connected with this department. During the year 1893-94 there were thirty-four professors and assistants engaged in the work of instruction in this department, and the number of students enrolled was four hundred and twenty-six.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The course in this department extends over two years of nine months each, and on its completion the degree LL. B. is conferred.

During the past year instruction was given by four resident professors, who spend their entire time in that work, and by four lecturers of distinction in the various branches of law.

The number of students enrolled in 1893-94 was two hundred.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The course in this department requires three sessions of six months each, and on its completion the graduates receive the degree M. D., and are entitled to registration by the State Board of Medical Examiners.

During the year 1893-94 instruction was given by twenty-one professors and assistants, and the number of students enrolled was one hundred and sixty-eight.

(Continued on page 3 of cover).

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

LAW DEPARTMENT

OF THE

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

IOWA CITY, IOWA

1894-95

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY

1894

CALENDAR FOR 1894-95.

1894.

June 6-8—Examination of candidates for graduation.

June 13—Graduating Exercises, Wednesday, 10 A. M.

September 19—Fall Term begins, Wednesday.

September 19—Preliminary Examinations.

September 19—Examinations for admission to Senior standing.

December 21—Fall Term ends, Friday.

WINTER VACATION.

1895.

January 3—Winter Term begins, Thursday.

March 19—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.

SPRING VACATION.

March 27—Spring Term begins, Wednesday.

June 5-7—Examination of candidates for graduation.

June 12—Graduating Exercises, Wednesday, 10 A. M.

SUMMER VACATION.

September 18—Fall Term begins, Wednesday.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

CHARLES A. SCHAEFFER, A. M., PH. D., LL. D.,
President, and Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

EMLIN MCCLAIN, A. M., LL. D.,
Chancellor, and Resident Professor of Law.

SAMUEL HAYES, M. S., LL. B.,
Resident Professor of Law.

MARTIN J. WADE, LL. B.,*
Resident Professor of Law.

JOHN J. NEY, LL. B.,†
Resident Professor of Law.

JAMES A. ROHBACH, A. M., LL. B.,
Secretary, and Assistant Professor of Law.

GEORGE G. WRIGHT, LL. D.,

L. G. KINNE, LL. D.,

WILLIAM G. HAMMOND, LL. D.,

GIFFORD S. ROBINSON, LL. B.,
Lecturers.

WILLIAM L. LUDOLPH, LL. B.,
Librarian.

EXAMINING COMMITTEE FOR 1892-93.

(Appointed by the Supreme Court of Iowa.)

C. W. BINGHAM,	Cedar Rapids.
D. C. CHASE,	Webster City.
Eli COLE, Jr.,	Bellevue.
J. S. DEWELL,	Missouri Valley.
F. O. HINKSON,	Stuart.
EDWARD S. LLOYD,	Remsen.
J. W. LUKE,	Hampton.
A. E. MAINE,	Iowa City.
J. J. MCCARTHY,	Dubuque.
EDWARD NICHOLS,	Perry.
W. C. PUTNAM,	Davenport.
HENRY STONE,	Marshalltown.
H. M. TOWNER,	Corning.
George W. WAKEFIELD,	Sioux City.

*Resigned professorship in December, 1893; continued as lecturer.

†Appointed in March, 1894, to supply for the year the vacancy caused by the resignation of Professor Wade.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The course of study in this Department extends through two years designated as Junior and Senior years, respectively, of thirty-six weeks each, exclusive of vacations.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

The aim of any course of instruction in law may properly be considered as twofold: first, to impart a knowledge of the recognized principles of the law, and, secondly, to discipline the mind in methods of legal study. Various methods of instruction, each having its special merits, are pursued in different schools. They may be roughly arranged in three classes, namely, lectures, text-book instruction, and study of cases. The peculiar merit of the first is that it may be made the means of giving the most vivid and striking picture of legal principles; the second furnishes the most convenient means of individual study; and the third, the best discipline in methods of legal thinking.

In this school the effort is made so to present the subjects as to combine in the highest practicable degree the excellences of these various methods.

In connection with several of the lecture courses, the students are furnished with printed synopses which give in a concise form, and more accurately than a student would usually write them in his notebook, the principal doctrines of the subject, arranged according to some analytical method. On some of the most extensive and important topics the students are required to provide themselves with, and use, a text-book in which lessons are to be regularly prepared and recited, the recitations either following, or being accompanied with, oral explanations more or less formal, calling attention to the important doctrines, and explaining those which may be obscure. The study of leading cases is carried on extensively in connection with the courses of lectures, references for that purpose being given by the lecturer, or printed in the synopsis, and the students being frequently required to state briefly in the class the points decided in cases assigned for that purpose. In some subjects the students are required to provide themselves with volumes of selected cases and the exercise in the class consists of a discussion of such cases by members of the class, and deduction therefrom of the rules of law on the topic to which the cases relate. This exercise in developing the rules of law from actual cases selected for the purpose and studied

by each student before their discussion in the class familiarizes the student with the methods of investigation pursued by the lawyer and the judge and gives not only a knowledge of the law on the subject, but a discipline in research and in legal thinking not to be attained, it is believed, in any other way. As a preparation for this method of study the course in the study of cases is especially valuable.

The fact that the greater part of the instruction is by resident professors, giving their entire time to the school, makes it possible to pursue each subject consecutively, one hour a day, until it is concluded. The attention of each student being thus directed to but few topics at once, he is able to obtain a clearer and more complete conception of each than would be possible if the instruction were irregular and disconnected.

As an aid and stimulus in study, and also for the purpose of furnishing satisfactory evidence of progress, written examinations are required from time to time on each topic studied in the course, and until a reasonable proficiency in each topic has thus been shown, the candidate for graduation will not be presented to the committee for final examination.

SCHEDULE OF STUDIES.

The course of study is so arranged that the Junior and Senior classes have separate and distinct courses of instruction throughout, and the subjects are divided between the two courses and arranged in each course so as to be presented in natural order.

In the Junior year are placed subjects which are elementary and at the same time fundamental. The work of this year is therefore of more importance to the student than that of the Senior year, and requires careful study, at the same time imparting thorough discipline and familiarity with the methods of legal reasoning. It is believed that the Junior studies are such as to make of the greatest value to the student the services of regular and experienced instructors and the advantages of a law school. Unless the principles of law as a system, the nature of its important divisions, and the fundamental doctrines of such subjects as Elementary Law, Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law, Pleading, and Evidence, are thoroughly mastered, the whole legal education will be defective and unsatisfactory.

The courses of study are so arranged that the students in each year shall have instruction in studies peculiar to that year for at least two hours a day, that time being divided between two instructors on separate subjects, which are thus carried along together. In each class a third hour of class work will be required during a part of the year.

The following schedule of study has several features to some extent peculiar. At the beginning of the Junior year a course of lectures,

occupying one hour a day, is given on Elementary Law, in which course the attention of the student is called to the nature of law, its sources and development, the difference between the unwritten and the written law, the method of determining what the law is by the use of reports, statutes, treatises, digests, etc., and finally to the different branches into which the whole body of the law is usually divided, and their relations to each other. This course covers remedial as well as substantive law, and thus furnishes instruction in the general principles of pleading, serving in this respect as a basis for the study of Code Pleading.

To the various branches of pleading and practice special attention is given. Although it has been generally considered that the logic of pleading is to be found in the common law system, while the code system is looked upon as unscientific, yet a comparative study of the two will show that the latter is broader in its principles and more liberal in its application than the former. The principal branches of practice are fully treated during the Junior year in order that the student may apply them in the moot courts.

The school attempts to teach how to ascertain the authoritative value of cases. There is one course in which this is the only purpose. In this course the facts, pleadings, and result of each case are briefly stated by the student. Attention is then directed to the manner in which the case reached the court whose opinion is reported. The student is required to discover exactly what proposition of law was essential to the decision and to eliminate *dicta*. To this end he is finally required to prepare a brief but accurate note of the doctrine for which the case is authority. This work is intended to fit students for preparing briefs, text-books, and digests. Obviously this method is identical with that adopted by all careful lawyers in collecting authorities. The student who has mastered the system is prepared to make good use of other case courses in which the ultimate purpose is the mastery of the subject to which the cases pertain, and indeed, is prepared to use intelligently all cases to which he may be referred in any part of his study or future practice.

The general instruction in the Law Department does not give prominence to the statutes and decisions of any one state, but is intended to fit students to practice in any state or country where the Anglo-American system of law prevails. For the benefit of the student who has determined where he will practice, and who wishes to familiarize himself in advance with the statutes and decisions of his chosen state, the Law Department furnishes optional courses of study, supplementing the prescribed courses. An optional course will be given upon the law of any state or territory, as to which

three or more students ask instruction. Each course will cover the constitution, statutes, and decisions, and will call special attention to the points in which the law of the state in question differs from the law usually found throughout the United States, and will also require the student to become well acquainted with leading cases. A student intending to pursue a course in state law must provide himself with the revised statutes of the state in question, and a digest.

Arrangements have been made by which William G. Hammond, LL. D., Dean of the St. Louis Law School, formerly Chancellor of this Department, will in alternate years, deliver a course of lectures for one week on the History of the Common Law. It is believed that the course will be found of special interest as showing the development of law and illustrating the historical method. This course of lectures, taken in connection with the instruction in Roman Law, and in the History of the Constitution, will give students an unusual opportunity to familiarize themselves with those lines of historical investigation in which great advances have recently been made and to which lawyers are yearly giving increased attention.

The following schedule presents the course substantially as it was given during the year 1893-94 and the order in which the subjects may be expected during the year 1894-95.

Junior Year.

Legal Study and Ethics. A course of lectures as to methods of study and as to demeanor and duties in the school and in the profession. One week. *Wright.*

Elementary Law. A course of lectures presenting the elementary principles of law in general and of its important branches. This course covers also the principles of pleading. Eight and one-half weeks. *Rohbach.*

Contracts. A course of ten weeks, Bishop on Contracts being the text-book. *Wade.*

Code Pleading. A course of instruction, mainly by lecture, on pleading under the codes, with practical exercises. Five weeks. *Hayes.*

Study of Cases. Recitations for three and one-half weeks, the text-book being Wambaugh's Study of Cases. *McClain.*

Sales, Bailments and Pledges. A course of instruction by the use of Adams' Cases on the Law of Sales and printed synopses of sales, bailments and pledges. Nine weeks. *McClain.*

Torts. Recitations in Cooley on Torts, with oral explanations,

and citation and examination of leading cases. Eleven weeks. *Hayes.*

Domestic Relations. A course of lectures on the subject of marriage and divorce, the property rights of married women, parent and child, guardian and ward, the rights and liabilities of infants, and kindred topics. Two weeks. *Kinne.*

Trial and judgment. Lectures upon procedure at law in courts of record from the beginning of the trial until the entry of judgment, with references to statutory provisions. Five weeks. *Ney.*

Criminal Law. A course of lectures accompanied with recitations in McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure, with references also to statutory provisions. Five weeks. *Rohbach.*

Evidence. Recitations in the first volume of Greenleaf on Evidence. Five weeks. *Wade.*

Negotiable Instruments. Bigelow on Bills and Notes, being the text-book. Five weeks. *Rohbach.*

Probate Law and Procedure. A course of lectures on the execution and probate of wills and the law of executors and administrators, including the settlement and distribution of decedents' estates, with references to statutory provisions and examination of cases. Five weeks. *Ney.*

Senior Year.

Real Property. Recitations in Tiedeman on Real Property, accompanied with oral explanations and references to leading cases, and lectures on actions to recover real property. Ten weeks. *Hayes.*

Insurance. A course of lectures on fire, life, and accident insurance. Four weeks. *McClain.*

Chattel Mortgages. A course of instruction by lectures with a printed synopsis. Three and one-half weeks. *Wade.*

Carriers. Study of cases, McClain's Cases on Carriers (covering both carriers of goods and carriers of passengers) being used as a text-book. Six weeks. *McClain.*

Damages. Instruction on the measure of damages, by means of lectures and the study of leading cases. Two weeks. *McClain.*

Criminal Procedure. Lectures, with recitations in McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure. Three and one-half weeks. *Rohbach.*

Equity and Equity Pleading. Recitations in Bispham on Equity. Lectures on Equity Pleading. Eleven weeks. *Wade.*

Corporations. Lectures upon the general doctrines of the law of corporations, both private and municipal. Seven weeks. *Rohbach*.

Appellate Proceedings. Lectures upon the practice and procedure in appellate courts. One week. *Robinson*.

Agency. A course of lectures for one week. *Robinson*.

Taxation. A course of lectures for two weeks. *Kinne*.

Partnership. A volume of selected cases being used as the basis of instruction. Four weeks. *Hayes*.

Federal Jurisprudence and Admiralty. Lectures. One and one-half weeks. *McClain*.

Constitutional Law. Lectures, with recitations in Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law, and study of selected cases. Seven and one-half weeks. *McClain*.

Constitutional Limitations. Lectures on the rights of person and property as protected by constitutional limitations. One week. *Wright*.

Attachment, Garnishment, and Execution. Lectures; with references to statutory provisions and leading cases. Three weeks. *Hayes*.

Justice Practice. Lectures on practice in justices' courts. One week. *Hayes*.

Pleading. An advanced course, including common law and code pleading. Lectures. Three weeks. *Hayes*.

OPTIONAL STUDIES.

Instruction is given in the Department in the following subjects, which are additional to the required work and are optional. Admission to these courses can only be secured by consent of the Faculty.

Roman Law. A course for one hour a week throughout the fall term, open to students of the Law Department or of the Collegiate Department. The study of Justinian's Institutes, with special reference to the analogies, dissimilarities, and historical relations between Roman and English law. Essays and discussions. *Rohbach*.

History of the Common Law. Lectures for one week during the winter term. Given in 1893-94, may be expected in 1895-96. *Hammond*.

History of Constitutional Government in the United States. Lectures. This course will not be given during the year 1894-95, but may be expected in 1895-96. *McClain*.

International Law. Lectures. This course may be expected during the year 1894-95. *McClain*.

State Law. In the spring term a course of instruction will be given upon the constitution, statutes, and decisions of any state or

territory as to which three or more members of the Senior class ask instruction. Open to Seniors only. *McClain.*

STUDIES IN COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

For the purpose of giving the law students all the advantages of the University which it will be practicable for them to make use of, it has been arranged that so many of them as can do so, without interference with the regular studies required of them in the Law Department, may attend any classes in the Collegiate Department.

Special attention is called to the opportunity thus afforded for the study of elocution (in which separate classes are organized for law students), and for pursuing any of the courses of study laid down in political science, in history, in logic, or in English. No extra charge will be made for such studies, but law students will be admitted to such classes only on the approval of the Law Faculty and with the consent of the professor whose class they desire to enter.

LAW ELECTIVES FOR COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.

The Collegiate Faculty permits Seniors in that Department to take as elective studies in their collegiate course, and to receive credit for any of the Junior law studies to the extent of thirty-six weeks' work of one hour a day.

Certain subjects in the law course which are historical in their nature may be taken by Collegiate Seniors as electives, without regard to the provisions just stated permitting credits for law studies. These subjects are enumerated on page 36 of the Collegiate Announcement.

It is believed that, whether looked at as a means of mental discipline, or as a preparation for the duties of citizenship, or for the prosecution of business, a full course in the Law Department will be found, for those who are properly prepared for it, and can pursue it as a part of a liberal education, fully equal to any course of study that can be pursued for the same length of time. If, however, a student deems it not practicable for him to pursue such a course of study after graduation from the Collegiate Department, he may derive some of the advantages of such study, and some insight into the principles and methods of the system of law under which he lives, by electing as part of his regular course some of the groups of studies above suggested.

MOOT COURTS.

For the purpose of affording exercise in the application of legal principles to statements of facts, and in connection with instruction in pleading and practice, moot-courts have become a well-recognized and important feature of the Law School. Two such courts are con-

ducted in connection with the Department, holding their sessions on one or more afternoons of each week, each presided over by a member of the Faculty. It is deemed best to keep the members of the two classes separate in this, as in other work of the school, and it is thus possible to select the cases assigned so that they may relate to subjects on which the students have already had instruction. The Senior moot-court will be organized at the beginning of the fall term, whilst that of the Juniors will not commence its work until the winter term, practical exercises in pleading being given the members of that class during the fall term, in connection with instruction in pleading and practice.

The method of conducting these courts is to give to two or more students, representing the attorneys in the case, a written statement showing the facts on which the action and defence are to be based. Pleadings are then prepared as they would be in an actual case. These pleadings are subjected to attack by motion or demurrer, and the issues of law or fact raised are tried to the court, the statement of facts being regarded as the evidence offered on issues of fact.

Another method of trial has been introduced with success which involves the proof by competent evidence of the facts shown by the statement. This gives practice in the examination of witnesses and in applying the rules determining the admissibility of evidence. During one term trials are conducted with all the formalities usual in *nisi prius* courts, jurors being summoned and impaneled, witnesses subpoenaed and instructions prepared and given.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

A literary society composed exclusively of students of this department holds regular weekly meetings, furnishing to its members valuable training in debating and other exercises usually provided for by such organizations.

LIBRARY FACILITIES.

In commodious quarters on the same floor with the lecture room is the Law Library of six thousand four hundred volumes, to which the students have personal access. This library contains full series of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the courts of last resort of thirty-two states, including all those whose reports are most frequently referred to; also the American Decisions, American Reports, and American State Reports, a collection of English reports, which, with additions lately made, is almost complete, full series of the Reporter System and a large collection of the latest and best law text-books.

The library is in charge of a regular librarian who renders valuable assistance to the students in the prosecution of their work.

The Library rooms are open for the use of students from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 1:30 to 5:30, and 7 to 9 o'clock P. M. of each school day, and during the forenoon of Saturday.

The University library, containing 26,000 volumes, is open to the students of this Department, as well as those of the other departments of the University, and books may be drawn from it under reasonable regulations. No extra charge is made for the privileges of either of these libraries.

LECTURE HALL.

The Law Department has the exclusive occupancy of the second floor of the central, or stone building on the campus, which was erected for and used as the Capitol Building before the removal of the capital of the state to Des Moines. The rooms on this floor are those formerly occupied as legislative chambers. The lecture hall is furnished with arm-chairs provided with broad arm-rests for use in taking notes.

FEES AND EXPENSES.

The rate of tuition established by the Board of Regents is \$20 per term, of about twelve weeks, or \$50 per year, payable in either case, in advance, to the Secretary of the University. Each student, upon passing his final examination, is required to pay the sum of \$7 as a graduation fee, to cover the charge for diploma and for certificates of admission to the State and Federal Courts. There are no other fees or charges.

Other expenses may be made very reasonable. Good board and lodging can be had at from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per week, and this may be reduced to \$2.50 or \$3.00 per week by taking meals in clubs.

COST OF BOOKS.

The books required for use in recitations, and with which the student must provide himself, are the following:

Bishop on Contracts; McClain's Synopses; Annotated Code of Iowa; Wambaugh's Study of Cases; Adams' Cases on Sales; Cooley on Torts; Vol. I of Greenleaf on Evidence; McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure; Bigelow on Bills and Notes; Tiedeman on Real Property; McClain's Cases on Carriers; Bispham's Principles of Equity, Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law; the Law Bulletin, and volumes of selected cases on not to exceed two other subjects.

The cost of required books will not exceed \$45.00 for the Junior year or \$70 for both years.

The student will find it greatly to his advantage to provide him-

self with a good law dictionary, and if practicable, a copy of Blackston's Commentaries in any edition. It is desirable, also, that the student bring with him or purchase, in addition to the above list of required books, as many as practicable of the following, which are recommended as the leading and best books on the subjects which are taught by lectures: Walker's American Law, or Pomeroy's Municipal Law; Schouler's Domestic Relations; Stephen on Pleading; Pomeroy's Remedies and Remedial Rights, or Bliss on Code Pleading; Drake on Attachment; Benjamin, or Tiedeman, on Sales; Schouler on Bailments and Carriers; Story, or Mechem, on Agency; Bates on Partnership; May on Insurance; Beach, or Morawetz, on Corporations; Curtis on Jurisdiction of Federal Courts; Cooley's Constitutional Limitations.

Any of the books mentioned may be procured through the Law Librarian from time to time, as needed, at a considerable reduction from list prices; they are not kept for sale by the book stores in Iowa City.

The Department owns about twenty-five sets of the text-books above mentioned as required in the course, which it will rent in sets to students, furnishing them all the books required for either year for \$12.50 for the year. The rent sets do not include a law dictionary. As there are sometimes more calls for rent sets than can be met, those who desire to rent books should make application in advance.

ENROLLMENT AND PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

Students may enroll at any time. It is better, however, to enter at the beginning of the term, and best to enter at the commencement of the school year.

Those students who expect to complete the course, and take the degree of Bachelor of Laws, must pass a preliminary examination in English language (covering grammar school work in grammar and composition), and the outlines of English and American History. Students having a diploma, or certificate, showing their graduation from any collegiate or academic institution, or high school, or a teacher's certificate, or who have been admitted in any regular college to pursue a collegiate course will be admitted without examination.

At the preliminary examination in September, 1893, each candidate was required to write a short essay, correct in expression, spelling, capitalization, punctuation and paragraphing, on any one of the following subjects, the essay not to contain less than three hundred nor more than six hundred words. The subjects were: The causes leading to the discovery of America; The Causes of the

Mexican and Civil Wars; The Life and Times of Lincoln; The Indian Wars and the Colonies. Future examinations will be similar to the examination just now described, the subjects for essays varying from year to year.

Students wishing to study special subjects without graduation will be admitted without preliminary examination upon showing themselves qualified to pursue the studies desired.

Preliminary examinations will be held on Wednesday, September 19th, 1894, commencing at 9 A. M.

ADMISSION TO SENIOR STANDING.

A student may be admitted to the Senior class who has studied law for one school year of at least thirty-six weeks in this or some other law school, or who has studied law in this or some other law school for at least ten weeks, and in addition has read law under the direction of an attorney for such length of time as to make one year's study in all. Time of practice as a licensed attorney in any state will be considered equivalent to a like period of reading under the direction of an attorney. If the claim for advanced standing is based upon other grounds than attendance in this school, certificates of the necessary facts must be presented when Senior standing is claimed.

In addition to showing sufficient time of previous study, the applicant for Senior standing must pass a satisfactory examination on the principal studies of the Junior course, or their equivalents. The examinations for admission to the Senior class for those who have not previously completed the Junior course in the Department will commence on the first day of the University year, Wednesday, September 19th, 1894.

While provision is thus made by which credit may be given for eight months' reading under the direction of an attorney, in lieu of two terms of the Junior year, in this Department, yet the Faculty desires to say frankly that the student will find it difficult in this way to become sufficiently proficient in any of the Junior studies to pass the required examinations. The Faculty is not willing to impair the value of the Senior instruction to those who have prepared themselves for it in the Department, by admitting to the class those who are not qualified to carry on effectively the work of the year; nor is it to the interest of either the student or the school to admit to the Senior class any who, in order to be prepared for final examination and graduation, must fit themselves in so great a range of subjects that they cannot thoroughly master them. It must be borne in mind that it is not the number of pages read, nor the number of answers learned, which determines the student's attainments in law, but that discipline and development of the mind, and the habit of correct legal

thinking, are essential elements of a legal education, and that for the acquirement of these, two years in a law school are not too long a time even for those who have the best preparation for entering. Experience has shown how imperfect, as a rule, is the preparation of those who study in offices, and how necessary systematic instruction is at the beginning of the student's course, and the Faculty strongly recommends that all the studies of the Junior year be pursued in a law school, and that if but one year can be spent in school, the student shall commence his studies there and read in an office afterward. Even those who have had previous reading in an office will, it is believed, usually find the instruction in the Junior year to be of greater importance to them than that of the Senior year, in obtaining a thorough and accurate knowledge of the law. The practical advantages of experience in a law office are not to be underrated, but such experience will prove of greater benefit after the principles of law have been acquired than at the beginning of the study.

Even in courses in which text-books are used students of the law school have a great deal of instruction regarding matters not fully developed in the books. Anyone who wishes to pass with credit the examinations for senior standing, and to profit fully by the instruction in the senior subjects, should not confine his attention to the junior text-books, but should attempt to get an equivalent for the instruction supplementing those books. Candidates for advanced standing are therefore urged to master, in addition to the prescribed text-books, the following books or parts of books:—Pomeroy's Remedies and Remedial Rights; Anson on Contracts; Pollock, or Bigelow, on Torts; Bishop's Criminal Law; Tiedeman on Sales; Schouler on Bailments; the American notes in Chamberlayne's edition of Best on Evidence; Stephen's Digest of Evidence; Daniel on Negotiable Instruments.

GRADUATION.

Two years' study of law is essential to graduation. Of that time, one year, at least, must have been spent in this school. Study in another school, or under the direction of a practicing lawyer, or practice in a court of record, may be taken as an equivalent for a corresponding portion of the course in this Department to the extent of one year, but the entire Junior year cannot be made by office reading. As already stated, at least ten weeks' previous study in a law school is necessary to admission to Senior standing. Therefore, while office study will be received by the Department as equivalent to one year of the course, such study cannot all precede the year's study required in the Department. So large a proportion of the candidates for Senior standing and graduation now take their Junior year's work in this Department that the Faculty hope soon

to still further reduce the credit which may be given for study outside of a law school.

Before being recommended for graduation, the candidate who has pursued a portion of his studies elsewhere must satisfy the Faculty of his proficiency in those studies by passing examinations therein.

Candidates for graduation must be of good character and must, upon being recommended by the Faculty, pass a final examination conducted at Iowa City by a committee of examiners appointed by the Supreme Court of Iowa, in accordance with the rules of that court regulating admission to the bar. Upon passing such examination, the candidates receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and are admitted to practice in all the courts of the state of Iowa, and in the federal courts of the Northern District of Iowa, oaths of admission being administered in connection with their graduation; and they receive the usual diplomas, and certificates of admission. Those who are not twenty-one years of age may pass the examination and receive their diplomas, but cannot be admitted to practice until attaining that age.

Final examinations will be held only at the end of the University year.

THESES.

Each candidate for graduation must present to the Faculty, on or before the third Wednesday in May, a thesis upon some legal topic approved by the Faculty. Such thesis must be legibly written, or printed by typewriter, on paper 8x10½ inches in size of page, leaving a blank margin of at least one inch at sides and at top and bottom. The thesis shall not be less than 1,500 nor more than 2,500 words, in length, exclusive of citations of authorities. In citing cases the names of the parties, as well as the volume and page of the report, must be given. The character of the thesis will be taken into account in determining whether the candidate is qualified to be recommended to the examining committee for final examination. All theses become the property of the Department.

The subjects approved by the faculty for the year 1893-4 are as follows. Others will be submitted for following years:

1. Discuss the validity of a contract for an agreed valuation in case of a loss by carrier's negligence.
2. What is the liability of a carrier for baggage which the passenger keeps under his personal control?
3. If the instant death of a wife is caused by the wrongful act of another, can the husband recover for the loss of her society, services, etc., in Iowa?

4. Discuss the question whether the United States has a common law.
5. The history of the power of the courts to declare statutes unconstitutional.
6. The liability of private corporations for acts ultra vires.
7. The influence of the Roman civil law upon the English common law.
8. Discuss the criminal jurisdiction of the Federal Courts.
9. Is a wife who has murdered her husband entitled to any part of his real property, in Iowa?
10. The effect of the English statute of frauds in respect to the creation or transfer of an interest in land compared with that of Iowa.
11. Is what is seen by the jury when they have been properly permitted to view the place where a material fact occurred, a part of the evidence upon which they are to determine their verdict?
12. Is it actionable for one to maliciously procure another to break his contract with a third?
13. An auctioneer sells property which he in good faith believes to belong to his principal and for which he accounts to such principal. It appears that the property had been stolen by one who transferred it to the principal. Can the real owner recover the value from the auctioneer?
14. Discuss the case of *In Re Neagle*, 39 Fed. Rep. 833; s. c., 135 U. S. 1.
15. Discuss the legal status of the Indian in the United States.
16. Discuss the constitutionality of statutes regulating contracts between employer and employee as to method and time of payment, hours of labor, etc.
17. In what cases is a person relying upon an antecedent debt to be deemed a bona fide purchaser?

PRIZES.

From the theses prepared and presented as above described, a committee chosen by the faculty of the Department from the Examining Committee will select the five which show the highest merit as legal essays. To the writer of the one of these five which has the highest literary merit, from the standpoint of clearness, conciseness and accuracy of expression, will be awarded a prize of twenty-five dollars, offered by the Chancellor of the Department.

To each of the writers of the other four theses selected as above

indicated, a prize of twenty dollars, given by the University, will be awarded by the same committee.

Each thesis, in order to be considered in the competition for prizes, must have written thereon, near the top of the first page, a motto chosen by the author, which motto shall also be written upon the outside of a sealed envelope, accompanying the thesis and containing the author's name, which name shall not otherwise appear either upon the thesis or envelope.

The prizes for 1892-93 were awarded as follows:

The Hudson prize (now the Chancellor's prize) to Archibald K. Gardner, A. B.

The University prizes, all of them being equal in rank and value, were awarded to the following students:

Fred M. Wilcox, Clinton R. Dorn, J. Arnold Habegger, B. D., Henry S. Blood, C. E.

Any further information desired may be obtained by addressing the President of the University, or James A. Rohbach, Secretary of the Law Faculty, at Iowa City, Iowa.

GRADUATES OF 1893.

Adams, John Q.	Howell, Ralph P.
Ainsworth, Willard Joe, B. S.	Hudson, Edwin P., B. S.
Atkinson, William A.	Hutchinson, Marion E.
Barry, Simon W.	Kelleher, Denis M.
Barthell, Howard F. M.	Kennedy, Fred L., B. S.
Behrens, Fred E.	Kindred, Evarestus G.
Bergland, Engbret	Korab, Paul A.
Berry, John A.	Ludolph, William L.
Blair, Fred B.	McCluskey, Henry
Block, Louis	McGinn, Frank P.
Blood, Henry S., C. E.	McHugh, Patrick F., B. A.
Burt, Leroy J.	Mallory, Benjamin H.
Calhoun, Julian Cassius	Marean, Kitt W.
Carroll, Alexander Ernest	Mekota, Joseph, Ph. B.
Cash, James M.	Meyerhoff, Dennis H.
Clark, Isaac M.	Monnet, Julien Charles, Ph. B.
Clements, Willard B., Ph. B.	Moore, Charles S.
Coe, Victor G., Ph. B.	Nugent, Patrick
Dawson, Carl E.	Peery, Nelly, B. S.
Dorn, Clinton R.	Reynolds, Robert R.
Dower, James M., B. S.	Ross, Elmer Edgar
Egeberg, Hildus, B. S.	Runkle, Jesse Abner, A. B.
Evans, Morris, A. B.	Smith, James W., LL. B.
Francis, Leslie Everett	Southwick, Albert F.
Gardner, Archibald K., A. B.	Stump, George Ellsworth
Gilchrist, Fred C., B. D.	Ure, Samuel R.
Gillette, Charles Austin, B. S.	Wakefield, Edwin Ray
Groves, George F.	Walker, Martin S.
Habegger, J. Arnold, B. D.	Wick, Barthinius L., Ph. B.
Hammon, Victor O.	Wilcox, Fred M.
Hanzal, Wencelaus T.	Willett, William
Hawley, George Franklin	Wilson, George Herbert

UNDERGRADUATES OF 1893-94.

SENIOR CLASS.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Alexander, David R.		Estherville.
	B. S., Cornell College.	
Aten, Aaron Kimble, Jr.		Garden Grove.
Barrett, Michael Lewis		Dunlap.
	B. D., Highland Park Normal College.	
Bender, John Oscar		Des Moines.
Bonar, Jesse Lee		Nevinville.
	A. B., State University of Iowa.	
Boyer, Howard James		Red Oak.
Carr, Spencer Howard		Le Mars.
Carroll, William Henry		Clinton.
Chantland, William T.		Fort Dodge.
	Ph. B., State University of Iowa.	
Chesbro, William Charles		Cherokee.
Clark, Alexander Burtch		Clarinda.
Clark, Charles Francis		Cedar Rapids.
	A. B., Coe College.	
Cooper, Charles Thomas		Davenport.
Coster, John C.		Coster.
Cox, LeRoy Eldridge		Belle Plaine.
Denton, Henry Roswell		Manchester.
Dickson, Alfred Duston		Oakville.
Donohoe, Thomas A.		Iowa City.
Dutcher, Charles Mackay		Iowa City.
Elliott, Lloyd Leroy		Iowa City.
Everett, Charles Leviticus		Fairbank.
	B. S., Northern Iowa Normal.	
Fagan, Augustine M.		Casey.
Fellows, Homer Harrison		Leando.
	A. B., Iowa Wesleyan University.	
Fuller, Benjamin G.		Des Moines.
	Ph. B., Des Moines College.	
Hallinan, Martin John		Clinton.
Hambrecht, Conrad Frederick		Osage.
	B. S., Cedar Valley Seminary.	

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Hansell, James W.		Hansell.
Hansell, Mrs. Cora H.		Hansell.
Harvey, Harry Lyman		Logan.
Hatfield, Edward T.		Indianola.
Hogan, Thomas		Iowa City.
Hoge, Martin Guy		Clarinda.
Hollingsworth, Mahlon Francis		Sheffield.
Hoover, George Clyde		West Branch.
Hopkins, Earl Palmer		Nashua.
Hoyt, John Cyrus		Fisk.
Hull, John A.		Boone.
Humphrey, Richard Vincent		Monona.
Huston, Joseph Knight		Allerton.
Jepson, Christian Neil		Seymour.
Johnson, David Franklin		Sheffield.
Ph. B., State University of Iowa.		
Judge, Harold Eugene		Newell.
Keefe, William John		Clinton.
Kellogg, Clarence William		Woodbine.
Kinthead, Will Clyde		Des Moines.
Kopp, William Frederick		Mt. Pleasant.
B. S., Iowa Wesleyan University.		
Laucamp, Bernard John		Munn.
Lauder, Charles T.		Orient.
Leach, Robert Ephraim		Independence.
A. B., State University of Iowa and Harvard University.		
Long, Max Jennings		Creston.
Lovejoy, Alva Bush		Osage.
McCaffrey, Henry S.		Le Claire.
McClure, William Reed		Greene.
McCrary, Edwin Stanton		Council Bluffs.
McEnroe, Thomas Howard		Algona.
McGillivray, Daniel		Davenport.
McMaster, Fred Alden		Sioux City.
B. S., Cornell College.		
Malvin, Joseph Wesley		Dyersville.
Martin, George Edgar		Wall Lake.
Martin, James Leo		Mt. Pleasant.
Meacham, Curtis Lee		Iowa City.
Meacham, Mrs. Eleanor Kraiger		Iowa City.
B. D. and B. S., Iowa State Normal School.		
Miller, George Byron		Waterloo.
Miller, Warren F.		Independence.
B. S., Lenox College.		

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Morris, Jasper Wellington		Guthrie Center.
Musmaker, George D.		Greenfield.
Muxen, Christopher Durward		Odebolt.
Myers, Harl		Iowa City.
	Ph. B., State University of Iowa.	
Noble, Frank Henry		Casey
	A. B., Drake University.	
Noon, Bernard		Brayton.
Novak, Charles Wensel		Iowa City.
Pritchard, Irving M.		Belmond.
Prouty, Winfield Scott		Council Bluffs.
	Ph. B., State University of Iowa.	
Riley, Carl		Iowa City.
Ring, Herbert Clarence		Center Point.
	Ph. B., State University of Iowa.	
Robb, Edwin A.		DeWitt.
Rogers, William J.		Oxford Junction.
Runner, Frank L.		Edgington, Ill.
Sager, Edward		Waverly.
Seaton, Elvin Roberts		Newton.
Shedenhelm, Robert		Ladora
Smith, Frank E.		Cedar Rapids.
Stevenson, Samuel Kirkwood		Iowa City.
	Ph. B., State University of Iowa.	
Stoke, John Milton		Iowa City.
	B. S., Southern Iowa Normal.	
Sullivan, John B.		Creston.
	B. L., Notre Dame University.	
Tillson, William Henry		Cresco.
Tirrill, Rodney Warren		Manchester.
Tracy, Charles Alexander		Oskaloosa.
Tyrrell, Will C.		Belmond.
Van Allen, Alfred Maurice		Mt. Pleasant.
Van Oosterhout, Peter D.		Orange City.
	Ph. B., State University of Iowa.	
Van Vliet, William J.		Pella.
Walsmith, Arthur John		Sanborn.
Westfall, Levi Stoddard		West Point.
Whitemore, Walter McKenzie		Mt. Vernon.
Zmunt, Vincent		Iowa City.
	B. S., Iowa Agricultural College.	
Zollinger, Morris A.		Vinton.
	Ph. B., Cornell College.	

JUNIOR CLASS.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Addenbrooke, Joseph J. J.,		North Prairie, Wis.
Allen, Joseph Holmes,		Laurens.
Anthony, Oscar William		Iowa City.
M. S., State University of Iowa.		
Badgerow, Egbert M.,		Sioux City.
Bailey, Bert Stanley		Marion.
Barrett, John W.,		Le Claire.
Birdsall, Willis Nathaniel		Waterloo.
Bond, F. Hamilton,		West Side.
Brandom, William,		Spirit Lake.
Bremner, William Hepburn,		Marshalltown.
C. E., State University of Iowa.		
Brown, Richard,		Cromwell.
B. S., Lombard University.		
Brunn, Charles Anaultus,		Muscatine.
Brunn, Will Henry,		Waterloo.
Burton, Charles Herbert,		Cedar Rapids.
C. E., State University of Iowa.		
Busby, Homer Ernest,		Fort Dodge.
Bush, Arthur Gladstone,		Garner.
Campbell, Joseph,		Rockwell.
Coldren, Steven A.		Iowa City.
Collins, William John,		Clare.
Corry, Edgar Clay,		Auburn.
B. S., Iowa Agricultural College.		
Cox, Arthur John,		Iowa City.
C. E., State University of Iowa.		
Crum, John Van Fleet,		Bedford.
Curry, Oscar W.,		Leon.
Dayton, Harry Lewis,		Waukon.
Dewey, Walter Hamilton,		Chariton.
Dolan, Charles,		Red Wing, Minn
A. M., University of Michigan.		
Elliott, William Calvert,		Creston.
Ph. B., Cornell College.		
Ely, Nathan Dana,		York Center.
Engstrom, Otto Leander,		Boone.
Evans, George William,		Council Bluffs
Fallon, Lloyd William,		Magnolia.
Finger, Samuel Amandus		Davenport.
Flynn, Sylvester,		Allison.
Foster, William Henry,		Biggsville, Ill.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Friend, Frank Victor.		Brighton.
	B. S., State University of Iowa.	
Gable, Lewis Martin.		Vail.
Gallagher, William Sherman.		Toledo.
	C. E., Cornell College.	
Garrison, Edgar Solomon.		Denison.
Geiger, Jacob Luther.		Tipton.
Gray, Arthur W.		Iowa City.
Greenleaf, Daniel Clinton.		Rock Rapids.
Haddock, William Rush.		Iowa City.
Hale, Oscar.		Wapello.
	B. S., Northern Indiana Normal.	
Hall, Joseph Hiram.		Bloomfield.
Hamiel, I. J.		Springdale.
Hardin, Thomas Jefferson, Jr.		Montezuma.
Hendricks, Burtella Nelson.		Riceville.
Herrig, Carl Moltka		Wall Lake.
Hess, John Jacob		Council Bluffs.
Hickman, Stephen C.		Chariton.
Hillyard, Joseph William		Alexander.
	A. B., Beloit College.	
Hoopes, Warner E.		Fairfield.
Hopkins, Fred Mead		Dubuque.
Ingersoll, Clarence Jesse		Fayette.
Jones, Charles William		Davenport.
Jones, John Lewis		Norwalk.
Kern, Chester David		Reinbeck.
Kirk, Clyde		Des Moines.
Knittle, Byron George		Maquoketa.
Knox, Carl Parker		Stuart.
Kost, John J.		Iowa City.
	A. M., State University of Iowa.	
Kyle, William Joseph		Glidden.
	M. E., Pennsylvania State Normal.	
Lacy, Addis F.		Iowa City.
	B. S., Simpson Centenary College.	
Lamb, William Edward		Northwood.
Lary, Albert James William		Marion.
La Vake, William Otis		Toledo.
Lyon, George Taylor		Dubuque.
McFarlane, George Alexander		Waverly.
McKinley, Michael Abraham L.		Postville.
McMahon, Andrew Patrick		Applington.
	B. D., Iowa State Normal College.	

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Magowan, Samuel Nelson		Tama.
Malloy, Francis Edward		Ossian.
Marner, Jonathan Gladstone		Iowa City.
Mason, Howard Milton		Tekamah, Nebr.
Moser, Stephen A. D.		Grundy Center.
Narey, Charles Edward		Spirit Lake.
Noble, Alanson Clark		Chicago, Ill.
Novak, Joseph		Cedar Rapids.
Olerich, Anton Thomas		Breda.
Redhead, Herbert Stone		Des Moines.
Riniker, Samuel Dambert		Libertyville.
Robinson, Leonard Browning		Iowa City.
Rose, Louis Narsus		Chicago, Ill.
Roseman, Clement Delmar		Montezuma.
Schricker, Richard Laelius		Davenport.
Scott, John Kimberland		Rock Island, Ill.
Shaffer, Goodman Sims		Tipton.
Shular, Robert Andrew		Chariton.
	B. S., Parsons College.	
Smith, Edgar Russell		Fairfield
	B. S., Parsons College.	
Smith, Frank Robert		Mystic.
Smith, Lewis Allen		Burlington.
Sweet, Burton Eiwin		Tripoli.
	Ph. B., Cornell College.	
Vance, Charles Louis		Clarinda.
Van Slyke, Lester		Anita.
Vogler, Frank		LeClaire.
Vorhes, Fred Charles		Maynard.
Weeks, William Marston		Fargo, N. D.
Wilmarth, Myron Everett		Corning.
Wilson, Ellis E.		Waterloo.
	B. D., Drake University.	
Wirth, Guido		Bellevue.
Wright, Craig Tuttle		Chicago, Ill.
	C. E., Pennsylvania Military College.	
Wright, J. Willard		Tipton.
Zollinger, Charles		Waterloo.
	Ph. B., Cornell College.	

THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Three sessions of six months each are required for graduation, when the degree M. D., is conferred, and the graduates are entitled to registration by the State Board of Medical Examiners.

During the year 1893-94 instruction was given by twenty professors and assistants, and the number of students enrolled was sixty-six.

THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

The full course requires attendance during three sessions of six months each. On the completion of the course the degree D. D. S., is conferred and the graduates are entitled to registration by the State Board of Dental Examiners.

During the year 1893-94 instruction was given by twenty-two professors and assistants, and the number of students enrolled was one hundred and forty-seven.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

The course in this department comprises two sessions of six months. On its completion the degree Ph. G., is conferred upon all candidates who have had three years or more experience in a pharmacy in which prescriptions are compounded. During the year 1893-94 instruction was given by seven professors and assistants, and the number of students enrolled was fifty-two.

The total number of different students in all departments of the University during the year 1893-94 was one thousand and twenty-five.

The University is well supplied with laboratories and apparatus. Among the former may be mentioned the Chemical Laboratory, recently erected at an expense of \$50,000, in which building is also located the Pharmacy Laboratory; the Physical Laboratory, Laboratories for Animal Morphology and Physiology; the Botanical Laboratory; the Psychophysical Laboratory; the Pathological Laboratory; the Engineering Laboratories; the Dental Laboratories.

The Museum of Natural History contains large collections of specimens which are used in the work of instruction in Geology, in Zoology, in Botany, etc.

The Libraries of the University contain over 30,000 volumes.

For further information as to any of the Departments address,

CHARLES A. SCHAEFFER.

President of the University.



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LAW DEPARTMENT
State University of Iowa

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ANNOUNCEMENT

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# The State University of Iowa.

## BOARD OF REGENTS.

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of the State.*

HENRY SABIN,  
*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

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The University as the head of the school system of the state was provided for by a statute enacted by the First General Assembly in February, 1847, in accordance with the constitution of the State adopted in the previous year. As at present organized the University comprises the following departments:

### THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Students are admitted to this department from most of the high schools of the state without examination. The curriculum embraces four general courses of study, the classical, two philosophical, the general scientific; and two technical courses, the course in civil engineering, and the course in electrical engineering.

There is no preparatory school connected with this department. During the year 1894-95 there were thirty-six professors and assistants engaged in the work of instruction in this department, and the number of students enrolled was four hundred and eighty-six.

### LAW DEPARTMENT.

The course in this department extends over two years of nine months each, and on its completion the degree LL. B. is conferred.

During the past year instruction was given by four resident professors, who spend their entire time in that work, and by five lecturers of distinction in the various branches of law.

The number of students enrolled in 1894-95 was two hundred and fourteen.

### THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The course in this department requires four sessions of six months each, and on its completion the graduates receive the degree M. D., and are entitled to registration by the State Board of Medical Examiners.

During the year 1894-95 instruction was given by twenty-one professors and assistants, and the number of students enrolled was one hundred and ninety-two.

*(Continued on page 3 of cover).*

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT  
OF THE  
LAW DEPARTMENT  
OF THE  
State University of Iowa  
IOWA CITY, IOWA  
1895-96

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PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY  
1895



# Calendar for 1895-96.

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1895.

June 5-7—Examination of candidates for graduation.

June 12—Graduating Exercises, Wednesday, 10 A. M.

September 18—Fall Term begins, Wednesday.

September 18—Preliminary Examinations.

September 18—Examinations for admission to Senior standing.

December 20—Fall Term ends, Friday.

WINTER VACATION.

1896.

January 2—Winter Term begins, Thursday.

March 17—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.

SPRING VACATION.

March 25—Spring Term begins, Wednesday.

June 3-5—Examination of candidates for graduation.

June 10 —Graduating Exercises, Wednesday, 10 A. M.

SUMMER VACATION.

September 16—Fall Term begins, Wednesday.

# Law Department.

## FACULTY.

CHARLES A. SCHAEFFER, A. M., PH. D., LL. D.,  
*President and Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.*

EMLIN MCCLAIN, A. M., LL. D.,  
*Chancellor, and Resident Professor of Law.*

SAMUEL HAYES, M. S., LL. B.,  
*Resident Professor of Law.*

JOHN J. NEY, LL. B.,  
*Resident Professor of Law.*

JAMES A. ROHBACH, A. M., LL. B.,  
*Secretary, and Resident Professor of Law.*

GEORGE G. WRIGHT, LL. D.,

L. G. KINNE, LL. D.,

GIFFORD S. ROBINSON, LL. B.,

MARTIN J. WRDE, LL. B.,

HORACE E. DEEMER, LL. B.,

*Lecturers.*

FRANK H. NOBLE, A. M., LL. B.,  
*Librarian.*

## EXAMINING COMMITTEE FOR 1893-94.

(Appointed by the Supreme Court of Iowa).

|                            |                    |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| L. C. BLANCHARD,.....      | Oskaloosa.         |
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| J. H. MOFFIT,.....         | Tipton.            |
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| S. B. REED,.....           | Waterloo.          |
| PERRY D. ROSE,.....        | Jefferson.         |
| L. F. SUTTON,.....         | Clinton.           |

# Law Department.

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The course of study in this Department extends through two years designated as Junior and Senior years, respectively, of thirty-six weeks each, exclusive of vacations.

## METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

The aim of any course of instruction in law may properly be considered as twofold: first, to impart a knowledge of the recognized principles of the law, and, secondly, to discipline the mind in methods of legal study. Various methods of instruction, each having its special merits are pursued in different schools. They may be roughly arranged in three classes, namely, lectures, text-book instruction, and study of cases. The peculiar merit of the first is that it may be made the means of giving the most vivid and striking picture of legal principles; the second furnishes the most convenient means of individual study; and the third, the best discipline in legal thinking.

In this school the effort is made so to present the subjects as to combine in the highest practicable degree the excellences of these various methods.

In connection with several of the lecture courses, the students are furnished with printed synopses which give in a concise form, and more accurately than a student would usually write them in his note-book, the principal doctrines of the subject, arranged according to some analytical method. On some of the most extensive and important subjects the students are required to provide themselves with, and use text-books in which lessons are to be regularly prepared and recited, the recitations either following, or being accompanied with, oral explanations more or less formal, calling attention to the important doctrine, and explaining those which may be obscure. The study of leading cases is carried on extensively in connection with the courses of lectures, references for that purpose being given by the lecturer, or printed in the synopsis, and the students being frequently required to state briefly in the class the points decided in cases assigned for that purpose. In some subjects the students are required to provide themselves with volumes of selected cases and the exercise in the class consists of a discussion of such cases by members of the class, and deduction therefrom of the rules of law on the

topic to which the cases relate. This exercise in developing the rules of law from actual cases selected for the purpose and studied by each student before their discussion in the class familiarizes the student with the methods of investigation pursued by the lawyer and the judge and gives not only a knowledge of the law on the subject, but a discipline in research and in legal thinking not to be attained, it is believed, in any other way. As a preparation for this method of study the course in the study of cases is especially valuable.

The fact that the greater part of the instruction is by resident professors, giving their entire time to the school, makes it possible to pursue each subject consecutively, one hour a day, until it is concluded. The attention of each student being thus directed to but few topics at once, he is able to obtain a clearer and more complete conception of each than would be possible if the instruction were irregular and disconnected.

As an aid and stimulus in study, and also for the purpose of furnishing satisfactory evidence of progress, written examinations are required from time to time on each topic studied in the course, and until a reasonable proficiency in each topic has thus been shown, the candidate for graduation will not be presented to the committee for final examination.

#### SCHEDULE OF STUDIES.

The course of study is so arranged that the Junior and Senior classes have separate and distinct courses of instruction throughout, and the subjects are divided between the two courses and arranged in each course so as to be presented in natural order.

In the Junior year are placed subjects which are elementary and at the same time fundamental. The work of this year is therefore of more importance to the student than that of the Senior year, and requires careful study, at the same time imparting thorough discipline and familiarity with the methods of legal reasoning. It is believed that the Junior studies are such as to make of the greatest value to the student the services of regular and experienced instructors and the advantages of a law school. Unless the principles of law as a system, the nature of its important divisions, and the fundamental doctrines of such subjects as Elementary Law, Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law, Pleading, and Evidence, are thoroughly mastered, the whole legal education will be defective and unsatisfactory.

The courses of study are so arranged that the students in each year shall have instruction in studies peculiar to that year for at least two hours a day, that time being divided between two instructors on separate subjects, which are thus carried along together. In each class a third hour of class work will be required during a part of the year.

The following schedule of study has several features to some extent peculiar. At the beginning of the Junior year a course of lectures, occupying one hour a day, is given on Elementary Law, in which course the attention of the student is called to the nature of law, its sources and development, the difference between the unwritten and the written law, the method of determining what the law is by the use of reports, statutes, treatises, digests, etc., and finally to the different branches into which the whole body of the law is usually divided, and their relations to each other. This course covers remedial as well as substantive law, and thus furnishes instruction in the general principles of pleading, serving in this respect as a basis for the study of Code Pleading.

To the various branches of pleading and practice special attention is given. Although it has been generally considered that the logic of pleading is to be found in the common law system, while the code system is looked upon as unscientific, yet a comparative study of the two will show that the latter is broader in its principles and more liberal in its application than the former. The principal branches of practice are fully treated during the Junior year in order that the student may apply them in the moot courts.

The school attempts to teach how to ascertain the authoritative value of cases. There is one course in which this is the only purpose. In this course the facts, pleadings, and result of each case are briefly stated by the student. Attention is then directed to the manner in which the case reached the court whose opinion is reported. The student is required to discover exactly what proposition of law was essential to the decision and to eliminate *dicta*. To this end he is finally required to prepare a brief but accurate note of the doctrine for which the case is authority. This work is intended to fit students for preparing briefs, text-books, and digests. Obviously this method is identical with that adopted by all careful lawyers in collecting authorities. The student who has mastered the system is prepared to make good use of other case courses in which the ultimate purpose is the mastery of the subject to which the cases pertain, and indeed, is prepared to use intelligently all cases to which he may be referred in any part of his study or future practice.

The general instruction in the Law Department does not give prominence to the statutes and decisions of any one state, but is intended to fit students to practice in any state or country where the Anglo-American system of law prevails. For the benefit of the student who has determined where he will practice, and who wishes to familiarize himself in advance with the statutes and decisions of his chosen state, the Law Department furnishes optional courses of study, supplementing the prescribed courses. An optional course will be given upon the law of any state or territory, as to which



three or more students ask instruction. Each course will cover the constitution, statutes, and decisions, and will call special attention to the points in which the law of the state in question differs from the law usually found throughout the United States, and will also require the student to become well acquainted with leading cases. A student intending to pursue a course in state law must provide himself with the revised statutes of the state in question, and a digest of its decisions.

The following schedule presents the course substantially as it was given during the year 1894-95 and the order in which the subjects may be expected during the year 1895-96.

*Junior Year.*

Legal Study and Ethics. A course of lectures as to methods of study and as to demeanor and duties in the school, and in the profession. *One week.* JUDGE WRIGHT.

Elementary Law. A course of lectures presenting the elementary principles of law in general and of its important branches. This course covers also the principles of pleading. *Eight and one-half weeks.* PROFESSOR ROHBACH.

Contracts. Bishop on Contracts is the text-book used. *Ten weeks.* PROFESSOR NEY.

Code Pleading. A course of instruction, mainly by lecture, on pleading under the codes, with practical exercises. *Five weeks.* PROFESSOR HAYES.

Study of Cases. Recitations in Wambaugh's Cases for Analysis. *Three and one half weeks.* CHANCELLOR McCLAIN.

Sales, Bailments and Pledges. A course of instruction by the use of Adam's Cases on the Law of Sales and printed synopses of sales, bailments and pledges. *Nine weeks.* CHANCELLOR McCLAIN.

Torts. Recitations in Cooley on Torts, with oral explanations, and citation and examination of leading cases. *Eleven weeks.* PROFESSOR HAYES.

Domestic Relations. A course of lectures on the subject of marriage and divorce, the property rights of married women, parent and child, guardian and ward, the rights and liabilities of infants, and kindred topics. *Two weeks.* JUDGE KINNE.

Trial and judgment. Lectures upon procedure at law in courts of record from the beginning of the trial until the entry of judgment, with references to statutory provisions. *Five weeks.* PROFESSOR NEY.

Criminal Law. A course of lectures accompanied with recitations in McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure, with

references also to statutory provisions. *Five weeks.* PROFESSOR ROHBACH.

Evidence. Recitations in the first volume of Greenleaf on Evidence. *Five weeks.* JUDGE WADE.

Negotiable Instruments. Recitations in Bigelow on Bills and Notes. *Five weeks.* PROFESSOR ROHBACH.

Probate Law and Procedure. A course of lectures on the execution and probate of wills and the law of executors and administrators, including the settlement and distribution of decedents' estates, with references to statutory provisions and examination of cases. *Five weeks.* PROFESSOR NEY.

#### *Senior Year.*

Real Property. Recitations in Tiedeman on Real Property, accompanied with oral explanations and references to leading cases, and lectures on actions to recover real property. *Ten weeks.* PROFESSOR HAYES.

Insurance. A course of lectures on fire, life, and accident insurance. *Four weeks.* CHANCELLOR MCCLAIN.

Chattel Mortgages. A course of instruction by lectures with a printed Synopsis. *Three and one-half weeks.* PROFESSOR NEY.

Carriers. Study of cases, McClain's Cases on Carriers (covering both carriers of goods and carriers of passengers) being used as a text-book. *Six weeks.* CHANCELLOR MCCLAIN.

Damages. Instruction on the measure of damages, by means of lectures and the study of leading cases. *Two weeks.* CHANCELLOR MCCLAIN.

Criminal Procedure. Lectures, with recitations in McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure. *Three and one-half weeks.* PROFESSOR ROHBACH.

Equity and Equity Pleading. Recitations in Bispham on Equity. Lectures on Equity Pleading, *Eleven weeks.* PROFESSOR NEY.

Corporations. Lectures upon the general doctrines of the law of corporations, both private and municipal. *Seven weeks.* PROFESSOR ROHBACH.

Appellate Proceedings. Lectures upon the practice and procedure in appellate courts. *One week.* JUDGE ROBINSON.

Agency. A course of lectures. *One week.* JUDGE ROBINSON.

Taxation. A course of lectures. *Two weeks.* JUDGE KINNE.

Partnership. Study of Cases. Ames' Cases on Partnership being used as a text book. *Four weeks.* PROFESSOR HAYES.



Federal Jurisprudence and Admiralty. Lectures. *One and one-half weeks.* CHANCELLOR McCLAIN.

Constitutional Law. Lectures, with recitations in Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law, and study of selected cases. *Seven and one-half weeks.* CHANCELLOR McCLAIN.

Constitutional Limitations. Lectures on the rights of person and property as protected by constitutional limitations. *One week.* JUDGE WRIGHT.

Attachment, Garnishment, and Execution. Lectures, with references to statutory provisions and leading cases. *Three weeks.* PROFESSOR HAYES.

Justice Practice. Lectures on practice in justices' courts. *One week.* PROFESSOR HAYES.

Pleading. An advanced course, including common law and code pleading. Lectures. *Three weeks.* PROFESSOR HAYES.

#### OPTIONAL STUDIES.

Instruction is given in the Department in the following subjects, which are additional to the required work and are optional. Admission to these courses can only be secured by consent of the Faculty.

Roman Law. A course for one hour a week throughout the fall term, open to students of the Law Department or of the Collegiate Department. The study of Justinian's Institutes, with special reference to the analogies, dissimilarities, and historical relations between Roman and English law. Essays and discussions. PROFESSOR ROHBACH.

International Law. Lectures. This course may be expected during the year 1896-97. CHANCELLOR McCLAIN.

State Law. In the spring term a course of instruction will be given upon the constitution, statutes, and decisions of any state or territory as to which three or more members of the Senior class ask instruction. Open to Seniors only. CHANCELLOR McCLAIN.

#### STUDIES IN COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

For the purpose of giving the law students all the advantages of the University which it will be practicable for them to make use of; it has been arranged that so many of them as can do so, without interference with the regular studies required of them in the Law Department, may attend any classes in the Collegiate Department.

Special attention is called to the opportunity thus afforded for the study of elocution (in which separate classes are organized for law students), and for pursuing any of the courses of study laid down in political science, in history, in logic, or in English. No extra charge will be made for such studies, but law students will be admitted to

such classes only on the approval of the Law Faculty and with the consent of the professor whose class they desire to enter.

#### LAW ELECTIVES FOR COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.

The Collegiate Faculty permits Seniors in that Department to take as elective studies in their collegiate course, and to receive credit for any of the Junior law studies to the extent of thirty-six weeks work of one hour a day.

It is believed that, whether looked at as a means of mental discipline, or as a preparation for the duties of citizenship, or for the prosecution of business, a full course in the Law Department will be found, for those who are properly prepared for it, and can pursue it as a part of a liberal education, fully equal to any course of study that can be pursued for the same length of time. If, however, a student deems it not practicable for him to pursue such a course of study after graduation from the Collegiate Department, he may derive some of the advantages of such study, and some insight into the principles and methods of the system of law under which he lives, by electing as part of his regular course some of the groups of studies above suggested.

Credit will be given to students in the Collegiate Department taking studies in this Department for work done, but no credit can be given to those students in respect to time, the statute requiring for admission to the bar of the State, that the applicant shall have spent at least two years of nine months each in a law school, or two years of twelve months each, in the office of some practicing attorney. Therefore, while this Department gives credit for work done in any study taken with its classes, yet it will not give credit for time unless the student taking such study or studies shall have been duly enrolled as a student of this Department.

#### MOOT COURTS.

For the purpose of affording exercise in the application of legal principles to statements of facts, and in connection with instruction in pleading and practice, moot-courts have become a well-recognized and important feature of the Law School. Two such courts are conducted in connection with the Department, holding their sessions on one or more afternoons of each week, each presided over by a member of the Faculty. It is deemed best to keep the members of the two classes separate in this; as in other work of the school, and it is thus possible to select the cases assigned so that they may relate to subjects on which the students have already had instruction. The Senior moot-court will be organized at the beginning of the fall term, whilst that of the Juniors will not commence its work until the winter term, practical exercises in pleading being given the members of

that class during the fall term, in connection with instruction in pleading and practice.

The method of conducting these courts is to give to two or more students, representing the attorneys in the case, a written statement showing the facts on which the action and defense are to be based. Pleadings are then prepared as they would be in an actual case. These pleadings are subjected to attack by motion or demurrer, and the issues of law or fact raised are tried to the court, the statement of facts being regarded as the evidence offered on issues of fact.

Another method of trial has been introduced with success which involves the proof by competent evidence of the facts shown by the statement. This gives practice in the examination of witnesses and in applying the rules determining the admissibility of evidence. During one term trials are conducted with all the formalities usual in *nisi prius* courts, jurors being summoned and impaneled, witnesses subpoenaed and instructions prepared and given.

#### LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Two literary societies composed exclusively of students of this department hold regular weekly meetings, furnishing to their members valuable training in debating and other exercises usually provided for by such organizations.

#### LIBRARY FACILITIES.

In commodious quarters on the same floor with the lecture room is the Law Library of eight thousand three hundred volumes, to which the students have personal access. This library contains full series of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the courts of last resort of thirty-three states, including all those whose reports are most frequently referred to; also the American Decisions, American Reports, and American State Reports, a collection of English reports, which, with additions lately made, is almost complete, full series of the Reporter System and a large collection of the latest and best law text-books.

The library is in charge of a regular librarian who renders valuable assistance to the students in the prosecution of their work.

The Library rooms are open for the use of students from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 1:30 to 5:30, and 7 to 9 o'clock P. M. of each school day, and during the forenoon of Saturday.

The University library, containing 30,000 volumes, is open to the students of this Department, as well as those of the other departments of the University, and books may be drawn from it under reasonable regulations. No extra charge is made for the privileges of either of these libraries.

## HAMMOND HISTORICAL LAW COLLECTION.

A valuable collection of twelve hundred volumes relating principally to the Civil Law and the History of the Common Law has been given to the University by the widow of William G. Hammond, LL.D., the first Chancellor of the Law Department, to be kept in the Law Library as a separate collection for the use of the students of the Department and others interested in such subjects. These books are in special cases, under the charge of the Law Librarian and accessible on request.

## LECTURE HALL.

The Law Department has the exclusive occupancy of the second floor of the central, or stone building on the campus, which was erected for and used as the Capitol Building before the removal of the capital of the state to Des Moines. The rooms on this floor are those formerly occupied as legislative chambers. The lecture hall is furnished with arm-chairs provided with broad arm-rests for use in taking notes.

## FEES AND EXPENSES.

The rate of tuition established by the Board of Regents is \$20 per term, of about twelve weeks, or \$50 per year, payable in either case, in advance, to the Secretary of the University. Each student, upon passing his final examination, is required to pay the sum of \$7 as a graduation fee, to cover the charge for diploma and for certificates of admission to the State and Federal Courts. There are no other fees or charges.

Other expenses may be made very reasonable. Good board and lodging can be had at from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per week, and this may be reduced to \$2.50 or \$3.00 per week by taking meals in clubs.

## COST OF BOOKS.

The books required for use in recitations, and with which the student must provide himself, are the following:

Bishop on Contracts; McClain's Synopses; Annotated Code of Iowa; Wambaugh's Cases for Analysis; Adams' Cases on Sales; Cooley on Torts; Vol. I of Greenleaf on Evidence; McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure; Bigelow on Bills and Notes; Tiedeman on Real Property; McClain's Cases on Carriers; Bispham's Principles of Equity; Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law; Ames' Cases on Partnership and the Law Bulletin.

The cost of required books will not exceed \$45.00 for the Junior year or \$70 for both years.



The student will find it greatly to his advantage to provide himself with a good law dictionary, and if practicable, a copy of Blackstone's Commentaries in any edition. It is desirable, also, that the student bring with him or purchase, in addition to the above list of required books, as many as practicable of the following which are recommended as the leading and best books on the subjects which are taught by lectures; Walker's American Law, or Pomeroy's Municipal Law; Schouler's Domestic Relations; Stephen on Pleading; Pomeroy's Remedies and Remedial Rights, or Bliss on Code Pleading, Drake on Attachment; Benjamin, or Tiedeman, on Sales; Schouler on Bailments and Carriers; Story, or Mechem, on Agency; Bates on Partnership; May on Insurance; Beach, or Morawetz, on Corporations; Curtis on Jurisdiction of Federal Courts; Cooley's Constitutional Limitations.

Any of the books mentioned may be procured through the Law Librarian from time to time, as needed, at a considerable reduction from list prices; they are not kept for sale by the book stores in Iowa City.

The Department owns about twenty-five sets of the text-books above mentioned as required in the course, which it will rent in sets to students, furnishing them all the books required for either year for \$12.50 for the year. The rent sets do not include a law dictionary. As there are sometimes more calls for rent sets than can be met, those who desire to rent books should make application in advance.

#### ENROLLMENT AND PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

Students may enroll at any time. It is better, however to enter at the beginning of the term, and best to enter at the commencement of the school year.

Those students who expect to complete the course, and take the degree of Bachelor of Laws, must pass a preliminary examination in English Language (covering grammar school work in grammar and composition), and the outlines of English and American History. Arithmetic and Geography. Students having a diploma, or certificate, showing their graduation from any collegiate or academic institution, or high school, or a teacher's certificate, or who have been admitted in any regular college to pursue a collegiate course will be admitted without examination.

At the preliminary examination in September, 1894, each candidate was required to write a short essay, correct in expression, spelling, capitalization, punctuation and paragraphing, on any one of the following subjects, the essay not to contain less than three hundred nor more than six hundred words. The subjects were:

The Settlement of Jamestown by the English; The settlements along the Great Lakes by the French; The causes leading to the Mexican War; The Acquisition of California, Texas and Louisiana; The Causes leading to the Revolutionary War.

Future examinations will be similar to the examination just now described, the subjects for essays varying from year to year.

Students wishing to study special subjects without graduation will be admitted without preliminary examination upon showing themselves qualified to pursue the studies desired.

Preliminary examinations will be held on Wednesday, September 18th, 1895, commencing at 9 A. M.

#### ADMISSION TO SENIOR STANDING.

A student may be admitted to the Senior class who has studied law for one school year of at least thirty-six weeks in this or some other law school, or who has studied law in this or some other law school for at least ten weeks, and in addition has read law under the direction of an attorney for such length of time as to make eight months study. Time of practice as a licensed attorney in any state will be considered equivalent to a like period of reading under the direction of an attorney. If the claim for advanced standing is based upon other grounds than attendance in this school, certificates of the necessary facts must be presented when Senior standing is claimed.

In addition to the requirements as to time, it will be necessary that the applicant shall pass an examination, before admission to the Senior class, upon at least five of the principal subjects of the Junior year, and if he is a candidate for graduation it will be necessary, in addition to the five subjects before mentioned, that he shall pass upon all the subjects of the Junior year as well as those of the Senior year, at some time previous to his graduation.

This rule applies to those who have been admitted to practice, as well as to students of law.

The examinations for admission to the Senior class for those who have not previously completed the Junior course in the Department will commence on the first day of the University year, Wednesday, September 18th, 1895.

While provision is thus made by which credit may be given for eight months' reading under the direction of an attorney, in lieu of two terms of the Junior year, in this Department, yet the Faculty desires to say frankly that the student will find it difficult in this way to become sufficiently proficient in any of the Junior studies to pass the required examinations. The Faculty is not willing to

impair the value of the Senior instruction to those who have prepared themselves for it in the Department, by admitting to the class those who are not qualified to carry on effectively the work of the year; nor is it to the interest of either the student or the school to admit to the Senior class any who, in order to be prepared for final examination and graduation, must fit themselves in so great a range of subjects that they cannot thoroughly master them. It must be borne in mind that it is not the number of pages read, nor the number of answers learned, which determines the student's attainments in law, but that discipline and development of the mind, and the habit of correct legal thinking, are essential elements of a legal education, and that for the acquirement of these, two years in a law school are not too long a time even for those who have the best preparation for entering. Experience has shown how imperfect, as a rule, is the preparation of those who study in offices, and how necessary systematic instruction is at the beginning of the student's course, and the Faculty strongly recommends that all the studies of the Junior year be pursued in law school, and that if but one year can be spent in school, the student shall commence his studies there and read in an office afterward. Even those who have had previous reading in an office will, it is believed, usually find the instruction in the Junior year to be of greater importance to them than that of the Senior year, in obtaining a thorough and accurate knowledge of the law. The practical advantages of experience in a law office are not to be underrated, but such experience will prove of greater benefit after the principles of law have been acquired than at the beginning of the study.

Even in courses in which text-books are used students of the law school have a great deal of instruction regarding matters not fully developed in the books. Anyone who wishes to pass with credit the examinations for senior standing, and to profit fully by the instruction in the senior subjects, should not confine his attention to the junior text-books, but should attempt to get an equivalent for the instruction supplementing those books. Candidates for advanced standing are therefore urged to master, in addition to the prescribed text-books, the following books or parts of books:—Pomeroy's Remedies and Remedial Rights; Anson on Contracts; Pollock, or Bigelow, on Torts; Bishop's Criminal Law; Tiedeman on Sales; Schouler on Bailments; the American notes in Chamberlayne's edition of Best on Evidence; Stephen's Digest of Evidence; Daniel on Negotiable Instruments.

#### GRADUATION.

Two years' study of law is essential to graduation. Of that time, one year, at least, must have been spent in this school. Study in



another school, or under the direction of a practicing lawyer, or practice in a court of record, may be taken as an equivalent for a corresponding portion of the course in this Department to the extent of one year, but the entire Junior year cannot be made by office reading. As already stated, at least ten weeks' previous study in a law school is necessary to admission to Senior standing. Therefore, while office study will be received by the Department as equivalent to one year of the course, such study cannot all precede the year's study required in the Department. So large a proportion of the candidates for Senior standing and graduation now take their Junior year's work in this Department that the Faculty hope soon to still further reduce the credit which may be given for study outside of a law school.

Before being recommended for graduation, the candidate who has pursued a portion of his studies elsewhere must satisfy the Faculty of his proficiency in those studies by passing examinations therein.

Candidates for graduation must be of good character and must, upon being recommended by the Faculty, pass a final examination conducted at Iowa City by a committee of examiners appointed by the Supreme Court of Iowa, in accordance with the rules of that court regulating admission to the bar. Upon passing such examination, the candidates receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and are admitted to practice in all the courts of the state of Iowa, and in the federal courts of the Northern District of Iowa, oaths of admission being administered in connection with their graduation; and they receive the usual diplomas, and certificates of admission. Those who are not twenty-one years of age may pass the examination and receive their diplomas, but cannot be admitted to practice until attaining that age.

Final examinations will be held only at the end of the University year.

#### THESES.

Each candidate for graduation must present to the Faculty, on or before the third Wednesday in May, a thesis upon some legal topic approved by the Faculty. Such thesis must be legibly written, or printed by typewriter, on paper  $8 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$  inches in size of page, leaving a blank margin of at least one inch at sides and at top and bottom. The thesis shall not be less than 1,500 nor more than 2,500 words, in length, exclusive of citations of authorities. In citing cases the names of the parties, as well as the volume and page of the report, must be given. The character of the thesis will be taken into account in determining whether the candidate is qualified

to be recommended to the examining committee for final examination. All theses become the property of the Department.

The subjects approved by the faculty for the year 1894-5 are as follows. Others will be submitted for following years:

1. Discuss the remedy of injunction as against strikes and lock-outs.

2. Is there a warranty implied from a sale of chattels by a particular description?

3. Is a city in Iowa liable for injuries resulting from negligence of its officers in conducting a display in the streets of fireworks purchased by the city council with public funds, for a popular celebration?

4. A, while passing along the street, is injured by the falling of a factory chimney two hundred and fifty feet in height, erected by B on his premises in a careful manner, the falling being due to peculiarities of the subsoil below the foundation, which, in the exercise of reasonable prudence, could not be anticipated. Can A recover damages for this injury in an action against B?

5. Consideration by the jury of what they see when permitted to view the premises.

6. What is the effect in Iowa of a conveyance of lands to one and the heirs of his body, or to one and the male heirs of his body?

7. Election to waive tort and sue on contract, in the Iowa practice.

8. Discuss the assignability in Iowa of a claim in tort.

9. The right of the mortgagee of chattels to enforce the mortgage against the chattels, if, since the giving of the mortgage, they have been affixed to realty theretofore mortgaged.

10. Is it constitutional or in accordance with due process of law to deny to a defendant in a criminal prosecution the advantage of a conviction upon a lesser degree of a crime, when he obtains a new trial upon appeal?

11. The holder of a note loses thereon because the banker, to which it had been sent by the banker who had received it for collection from the holder, is guilty of negligence in not taking those steps by which the note could have been collected. Who is liable for the loss occasioned the holder?

12. Under what circumstances is it proper for the prosecution to introduce evidence of crimes committed by defendant other than that for which he is on trial?

13. Discuss the doctrine of previous jeopardy.

14. If the legislature by statute fixes the rate of charge of car-

riage of passengers and freight over railroads already chartered, is it within the province of the courts to declare the act invalid on proof that the rate is not compensatory?

15. Has the President of the United States authority to use military force in preventing the obstruction of interstate commerce and the interference with trains carrying the United States mails?

16. Discuss the power of a court of equity to enjoin an act which would constitute a crime.

17. Could the Governor of this State, within legal lines, have prevented the "Kelly Army" from invading Iowa?

### PRIZES.

From the theses prepared and presented as above described, a committee chosen by the faculty of the Department from the Examining Committee will select the five which show the highest merit as legal essays. To the writer of the one of these five which has the highest literary merit, from the standpoint of clearness, conciseness and accuracy of expression, will be awarded a prize of twenty-five dollars, offered by the Chancellor of the Department.

To each of the writers of the other four theses selected as above indicated, a prize of twenty dollars, given by the University, will be awarded by the same committee.

Each thesis, in order to be considered in the competition for prizes, must have written thereon, near the top of the first page, a motto chosen by the author, which motto shall also be written upon the outside of a sealed envelope, accompanying the thesis and containing the author's name, which name shall not otherwise appear either upon the thesis or envelope.

The prizes for 1893-94 were awarded as follows:

The Chancellor's prize to Bernard Noon.

The first of the University prizes to Christopher D. Muxen.

The other three University prizes were divided equally among Charles F. Clark, A. B., Lloyd L. Elliott, Edwin A. Robb, Ph. B., Mrs. Eleanor K. Meacham, B. S., and Edward Sager.

Any further information desired may be obtained by addressing the President of the University, or James A. Rohbach, Secretary of the Law Faculty, at Iowa City, Iowa.

## Graduates of 1894.

|                               |                                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Alexander, David R., B. S.    | Leach, Robert E., A. B.         |
| Aten, Aaron K., Jr.           | Long, Max J.                    |
| Barrett, Michael L., B. D.    | Lovejoy, Alva B.                |
| Bender, John O.               | McCaffrey, Henry S.             |
| Bonar, Jesse L., A. B.        | McClure, William R.             |
| Boyer, Howard J.              | McCrary, Edwin S.               |
| Carr, Spencer H.              | McEnroe, Thomas H.              |
| Carroll, William H.           | McGillivray, Daniel             |
| Chantland, William T., Ph. B. | McMaster, Fred A., B. S.        |
| Chesbro, William C.           | Malvin, Joseph W.               |
| Clark, Alexander B.           | Martin, George E.               |
| Clark, Charles F., A. B.      | Martin, James L.                |
| Cooper, Charles T.            | Meacham, Curtis L.              |
| Coster, John C.               | Meacham, Eleanor K., B. S.      |
| Cox, LeRoy E.                 | Miller, George B.               |
| Dickson, Alfred D.            | Miller, Warren F., B. S.        |
| Donohoe, Thomas A.            | Morris, Jasper W.               |
| Dutcher, Charles M.           | Muxen, Christopher D.           |
| Elliott, Lloyd L.             | Myers, Harl, Ph. B.             |
| Everett, Charles L., B. S.    | Noble, Frank H., A. B.          |
| Fagan, Augustine M.           | Noon, Bernard                   |
| Fellows, Homer H., A. B.      | Novak, Charles W.               |
| Fuller, Benjamin G., Ph. B.   | Pritchard, Irving M.            |
| Hallinan, Martin J.           | Prouty, Winfield S., Ph. B.     |
| Hambrecht, Conrad F., B. S.   | Riley, Carl                     |
| Hansell, Cora H.              | Ring, Herbert C., Ph. B.        |
| Hansell, James W.             | Robb, Edwin A., Ph. B.          |
| Harvey, Harry L.              | Rogers, William J.              |
| Hatfield, Edward T.           | Runner, Frank L.                |
| Hogan, Thomas                 | Sager, Edward                   |
| Hollingsworth, Mahlon F.      | Seaton, Elvin R.                |
| Hoover, George C.             | Shedenhelm, Robert              |
| Hopkins, Earl P.              | Smith, Frank E.                 |
| Howard, Henry, Jr.            | Stoke, John M., B. S.           |
| Hoyt, John C.                 | Sullivan, John B., B. L.        |
| Hull, John A.                 | Tillson, William H.             |
| Humphrey, Richard V.          | Tirrill, Rodney W.              |
| Huston, Joseph K.             | Tracy, Charles A.               |
| Jepson, Christian N.          | Tyrrell, Will C.                |
| Johnston, David F., Ph. B.    | VanAllen, Alfred M.             |
| Judge, Harold E.              | VanOosterhout, Peter D., Ph. B. |
| Ickis, Warren H.              | VanVliet, William J.            |
| Keefe, William J.             | Walsmith, Arthur J.             |
| Kinthead, Will C.             | Westfall, Levi S.               |
| Kopp, William F., B. S.       | Whitemore, Walter M.            |
| Laucamp, Bernard J.           | Zmundt, Vincent, B. S.          |
| Launder, Charles T.           | Zollinger, Morris A., Ph. B.    |

## Undergraduates of 1894-95.

### SENIOR CLASS.

| NAME.                      | DEGREE.                           | RESIDENCE.          |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Adams, John Quincy         |                                   | Cedar Rapids.       |
| Addenbrooke, Joseph J. J.  |                                   | North Prairie, Wis. |
| Allen, Joseph Holmes       |                                   | Laurens.            |
| Badgerow, Egbert M.        |                                   | Sioux City.         |
| Bailey, Bert Stanley       |                                   | Marion.             |
| Birdsall, Willis Nathaniel |                                   | Waterloo.           |
| Bond, F. Hamilton          |                                   | West Side.          |
| Brandom, Jeremiah William  |                                   | Spirit Lake.        |
| Bremner, William Hepburn   |                                   | Marshalltown.       |
|                            | C. E., State University of Iowa.  |                     |
| Brown, Richard             |                                   | Cromwell.           |
|                            | B. S., Lombard University.        |                     |
| Brunn, Charles Anaultus    |                                   | Muscatine.          |
| Burton, Charles Herbert    |                                   | Cedar Rapids.       |
|                            | C. E., State University of Iowa.  |                     |
| Bush, Arthur Gladstone     |                                   | Garner.             |
| Collins, William John      |                                   | Clare.              |
| Corry, Edgar Clay          |                                   | Auburn.             |
|                            | B. S., Iowa Agricultural College. |                     |
| Cox, Arthur John           |                                   | Iowa City.          |
|                            | C. E., State University of Iowa.  |                     |
| Crum, John Van Fleet       |                                   | Bedford.            |
|                            | Ph. B., State University of Iowa. |                     |
| Dewey, Walter Hamilton     |                                   | Chariton.           |
| De Wolf, Sherman William   |                                   | Reinbeck.           |
| Dolan, Charles             |                                   | Red Wing, Minn.     |
|                            | A. M., Colgate University.        |                     |
| Ely, Nathan Dana           |                                   | York Center.        |
| Engstrom, Otto Leander     |                                   | Boone.              |
| Evans, George William      |                                   | Council Bluffs.     |
| Fallon, Lloyd William      |                                   | Magnolia.           |
| Finger, Samuel Amandus     |                                   | Davenport.          |
| Flynn, Sylvester           |                                   | Allison.            |
| Gable, Lewis Martin        |                                   | Vail.               |
| Garrison, Edgar Solomon    |                                   | Denison.            |



| NAME.                         | DEGREE.                           | RESIDENCE.       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Geiger, Jacob Luther          |                                   | Tipton.          |
| Gray, Arthur W.               |                                   | Iowa City.       |
| Haddock, William Rush         |                                   | Greenfield.      |
| Halliday, Charles Burton      |                                   | Sioux City.      |
| Hamiel, I. J.                 |                                   | Springdale.      |
| Hendricks, Burtella Nelson    |                                   | Riceville.       |
|                               | B. S., State University of Iowa.  |                  |
| Herrig, Carl Moltka           |                                   | Wall Lake.       |
| Hess, John Jacob              |                                   | Council Bluffs.  |
| Hickman, Stephen C.           |                                   | Chariton.        |
| Hillyard, Joseph William      |                                   | Alexander.       |
|                               | A. B., Beloit College.            |                  |
| Hoopes, Warner E.             |                                   | Fairfield.       |
| Hopkins, Fred Mead            |                                   | Dubuque.         |
| Ingersoll, Clarence Jesse     |                                   | Fayette.         |
| Jones, Charles William Andrew |                                   | Davenport.       |
| Kern, Chester David           |                                   | Reinbeck.        |
| Kirk, Clyde                   |                                   | Des Moines       |
| Knox, Carl Parker             |                                   | Stuart.          |
| Kost, John J.                 |                                   | Iowa City.       |
|                               | A. M., State University of Iowa.  |                  |
| Kyle, William Joseph          |                                   | Glidden.         |
|                               | M. E., Pennsylvania State Normal. |                  |
| Lamb, William Edward          |                                   | Northwood.       |
| Lary, Albert James William    |                                   | Marion.          |
| La Vake, William Otis         |                                   | Toledo.          |
| Lyon, George Taylor           |                                   | Dubuque.         |
| McFarlane, George Alexander   |                                   | Waverly.         |
| McKinley, Michael Abraham L.  |                                   | Iowa City.       |
| McMahon, Andrew Patrick       |                                   | Aplington.       |
|                               | B. D., Iowa State Normal College. |                  |
| Magowan, Samuel Nelson        |                                   | Tama.            |
| Malloy, Francis Edward        |                                   | Decorah.         |
| Marner, Jonathan Gladstone    |                                   | Iowa City.       |
| Noble, Alanson Clark          |                                   | Chicago, Ill.    |
| Novak, Joseph                 |                                   | Cedar Rapids.    |
| O'Connor, John                |                                   | Independence.    |
| Olerich, Anton Thomas         |                                   | Breda.           |
| Robinson, Leonard Browning    |                                   | Iowa City.       |
| Rose, Louis Narsus            |                                   | Chicago, Ill.    |
| Roseman, Clement Delmar       |                                   | Montezuma.       |
| Scott, John Kimberland        |                                   | Rock Island Ill. |
| Shular, Robert Andrew         |                                   | Chariton.        |
|                               | B. S., Parsons College.           |                  |

| NAME.                     | DEGREE.                  | RESIDENCE                             |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Smith, Edgar Russell      | B. S., Parsons College.  | Fairfield.                            |
| Smith, Harry Logan        |                          | Iowa City.                            |
| Smith, Lewis Allen        | Ph. B., Cornell College. | Burlington.                           |
| Sweet, Burton Ewin        |                          | Tripoli.                              |
| Vance, Charles Louis      |                          | Clarinda.                             |
| VanSlyke, Lester Thurston | B. D., Drake University. | Anita.                                |
| Vogler, Frank             |                          | LeClaire.                             |
| Vorhes, Fred Charles      |                          | Maynard.                              |
| Wilson, Ellis Elmer       |                          | Waterloo.                             |
| Wright, Craig Tuttle      |                          | Chicago, Ill.                         |
|                           |                          | C. E., Pennsylvania Military College. |

—76

## JUNIOR CLASS.

| NAME.                               | DEGREE.                 | RESIDENCE.      |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Aldrich, Charles Switzer            | A. B., Yale University. | Tipton.         |
| Allison, William Boyd, Jr.          |                         | Dubuque.        |
| Anderson, Oscar Cornelius           |                         | Estherville.    |
| Andrews, Walter Gates               |                         | Mt. Pleasant.   |
| Arp, Henry August                   |                         | Davenport.      |
| Bailey, John Frank                  |                         | Dubuque.        |
| Bailey, Ralph Foster                |                         | Marion.         |
| Ballenger, Harvy Augustus           |                         | Council Bluffs. |
| Barrett, John W.                    |                         | Des Moines.     |
| Bates, William Earl                 |                         | Stuart.         |
| Becker, Jacob Paul                  |                         | Thor.           |
| Becker, Thaddeus Stevenson          |                         | Union, Neb.     |
| Bevan, Sargent                      |                         | Estherville.    |
| Bolander, Willie John Pierce Joseph |                         | Charles City.   |
| Briggs, Arthur Holmes               |                         | Lyons.          |
| Brockway, Earl Bailey               |                         | Garner.         |
| Brown, Charles David                |                         | Atlantic.       |
| Brown, Clarence Joseph              |                         | Dubuque.        |
| Brunn, William Henry                |                         | Waterloo.       |
| Burgess, Albert Walter              |                         | Onawa.          |
| Butterfield, Mark John              |                         | Iowa City.      |
| Butterfield, William Henry          |                         | Iowa City.      |
| Calkins, Daniel Edgar               |                         | Hamburg.        |
| Campbell, William H.                |                         | Davenport.      |



| NAME.                               | DEGREE. | RESIDENCE.     |
|-------------------------------------|---------|----------------|
| Carpenter, Roy Dowse                |         | Rock Rapids.   |
| Clarkson, Frank P.                  |         | Des Moines.    |
| Cohen, Moses Harry                  |         | Des Moines.    |
| Coldren, Clymer Abram               |         | Iowa City.     |
| Coldren, Stevens A.                 |         | Iowa City.     |
| Converse, Willard Lincoln           |         | Cresco.        |
| Cooper, Paul Fennimore              |         | Britt.         |
| Corbett, Edward Maloney             |         | Sioux City.    |
| A. B., University of the Northwest. |         |                |
| Cunningham, Mathew Charles          |         | Cedar Falls.   |
| A. B., State University of Iowa.    |         |                |
| Curtiss, Frederick Morgan           |         | Nevada.        |
| Cutting, Elmer Walter               |         | Decorah        |
| Davis, Walter Morton                |         | Iowa City.     |
| Denton, Robert Ainsworth            |         | Manchester.    |
| Dunlap, Ralph Luther                |         | Iowa City.     |
| Dyke, Harry Northrup                |         | Charles City.  |
| Ehret, Edward Elmer                 |         | Iowa City.     |
| Evans, William Thomas               |         | Waterloo.      |
| Eversmeyer, Frederick William       |         | Muscatine.     |
| Fairchild, Timothy Marsh            |         | Coralville.    |
| Farwell, Frank Elmer                |         | Alden.         |
| Feenan, Fred Kidd                   |         | Marengo.       |
| Fell, Mathias, Jr.                  |         | Harper.        |
| Fitzpatrick, Thomas Joseph          |         | Greeley.       |
| France, James Clayton               |         | Tipton.        |
| Gaines, Richard Judson              |         | Greenfield.    |
| Geiser, Mathias Edgar               |         | Fairbank.      |
| Gibson, William Riley               |         | Bloomfield.    |
| Gilmore, Merrill Charles            |         | Tipton.        |
| Goodspeed, Bert Alvin               |         | Atlantic.      |
| Granger, Rollo                      |         | Waukon.        |
| Grant, John                         |         | Columbus, Neb. |
| Hageman, Frederic Peter             |         | Marfield.      |
| Hahn, Samuel Otis                   |         | Iowa City.     |
| B. D., Iowa State Normal.           |         |                |
| Halpenny, William Morley Herbert    |         | Corydon.       |
| Haworth, Lester William             |         | Red Oak.       |
| Ph. B., Simpson Centenary College.  |         |                |
| Hayes, Gordon                       |         | Red Oak.       |
| Hays, John Wilson                   |         | Centerville.   |
| Hendershot, Charles Lawrence        |         | Otley.         |
| Hoffman, Arthur                     |         | Muscatine      |
| Hughes, William Henry               |         | Cresco.        |

| NAME.                         | DEGREE.                           | RESIDENCE.      |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Hull, John Adley              |                                   | Des Moines.     |
| Hurley, Walter Henry          |                                   | Wapello.        |
| Ingham, Edward Pentzer        |                                   | Wilton Junction |
| Irving, Samuel Crozier        |                                   | Mt. Ayr.        |
|                               | A. M., Parsons College.           |                 |
| Jones, Clyde Ray              |                                   | Charles City.   |
| Keefe, Harry                  |                                   | Iowa City.      |
| Kepler, Malvern Hill          |                                   | Toledo.         |
|                               | A. B., Western College.           |                 |
| Kepler, Richard Proudfoot     |                                   | Toledo.         |
|                               | B. S., Western College.           |                 |
| Kerr, John Estabrook          |                                   | Grundy Center.  |
| Kerr, William Galt            |                                   | Grundy Center.  |
| Krause, Bernard Conrad        |                                   | Garwin.         |
| Larrabee, William, Jr.        |                                   | Clermont.       |
|                               | Ph. B., State University of Iowa. |                 |
| Lawrence, Albert Lynn         |                                   | Cedar Rapids.   |
|                               | Ph. B., Iowa College.             |                 |
| Lawrence, George Curtis       |                                   | Anamosa.        |
| Lawrence, Graham Woodbridge   |                                   | Iowa City.      |
| Leighton, Kalita Elton        |                                   | Allerton.       |
| Littig, Victor Louis          |                                   | Davenport.      |
| Livingston, Lloyd Lee         |                                   | Corydon.        |
| Loy, Vernelle                 |                                   | Coin            |
| Lusch, Edward Francis         |                                   | Waterloo.       |
| Lyons, James Patrick          |                                   | Corning.        |
| McCall, Edward Montgomery     |                                   | Nevada.         |
| McCleary, Francis             |                                   | Santiago.       |
| McCormack, Harford Tollman    |                                   | Knoxville.      |
| McKinley, Archibald Alexander |                                   | Postville.      |
| McVay, James Taylor           |                                   | Sioux City.     |
| Maines, William Ripley        |                                   | Davenport.      |
| Maloney, Daniel Austin        |                                   | Iowa City.      |
| Melchert, Milton Maxwell      |                                   | Muscatine.      |
| Miller, Clarence Julius       |                                   | Rock Rapids.    |
|                               | B. S., Northwestern University.   |                 |
| Monahan, Patrick Lawrence     |                                   | Stuart.         |
| Morris, Jay Elias             |                                   | Sioux City.     |
| Morton, Joe                   |                                   | Sheldon.        |
| Mumm, George Henry            |                                   | Reinbeck.       |
| Noth, Alfred John             |                                   | Davenport.      |
| O'Brien, Frank Joseph         |                                   | Independence.   |
| O'Connell, Daniel J.          |                                   | Sioux City.     |
| Orton, Eldon Chase            |                                   | Princeton, Mo.  |

| NAME.                       | DEGREE.                           | RESIDENCE.         |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Parsons, John Dement        |                                   | Dixon, Ill.        |
| Pringle, Ralph              |                                   | Red Oak.           |
|                             | A. B., Yale University.           |                    |
| Rank, Fred William          |                                   | Davenport.         |
| Rinard, Leonard Cook        |                                   | Cambria.           |
| Rinker, Charles Homer       |                                   | Centerville.       |
|                             | B. D., Western Normal College.    |                    |
| Roberts, Louis Melville     |                                   | Iowa City.         |
| Robinson, Bertram Lafayette |                                   | Reinbeck.          |
| Robinson, Fred Hobert       |                                   | Iowa City.         |
| Rowell, Louis James         |                                   | Tipton.            |
| Rudolph, Charles James      |                                   | Iowa City.         |
| Ryan, John B                |                                   | Newton.            |
| Ryan, William Lewis         |                                   | Newton.            |
|                             | B. S., Iowa Agricultural College. |                    |
| Schleicher, Martin Elmer    |                                   | Algona             |
| Schoeneman, Alvin Conrad    |                                   | Walnut.            |
| Seaman, James Wilson        |                                   | Davenport.         |
| Shutts, Hervey James        |                                   | Vinton.            |
|                             | A. B., Central University.        |                    |
| Sparks, Charles Isaac       |                                   | Boone.             |
| Spensley, Harker Brentnal   |                                   | Dubuque.           |
| Stilwill, Charles Minor     |                                   | Tyndall, S. D.     |
| Thomas, David Peter         |                                   | Corning.           |
| Thompson, Frank Evans       |                                   | Columbus Junction. |
| Tipton, William Saul        |                                   | Silver City.       |
| Tourtellot, Park            |                                   | Wyoming.           |
| Tressler, John Alvin        |                                   | Curlew.            |
| Troy, Henry Michael         |                                   | Monticello.        |
|                             | Ph. B., State University of Iowa. |                    |
| Vollmer, Frederick          |                                   | Davenport.         |
| Wallace, George Edward      |                                   | Villisca.          |
| Walsh, Alfred Edward        |                                   | Clinton.           |
| Wesche, Wilmer Edgar        |                                   | Marathon.          |
| Whittemore, Hugh Aaron      |                                   | Mt. Vernon.        |
|                             | A. B., Cornell College.           |                    |
| Wilkin, Rufus Floyd         |                                   | Albia.             |
| Wilkinson, William Josiah   |                                   | Pomona, Cal.       |
| Wilmarth, Myron Everett     |                                   | Corning.           |
| Wilson, James M.            |                                   | Centerville.       |
| Wood, Clarence Elisha       |                                   | Iowa City.         |
| Wyckoff, Fred               |                                   | Urbana.            |



## THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Four sessions of six months each are required for graduation, when the degree M. D., is conferred, and the graduates are entitled to registration by the State Board of Medical Examiners.

During the year 1894-95 instruction was given by twenty professors and assistants, and the number of students enrolled was seventy.

## THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

The full course requires attendance during three sessions of six months each. On the completion of the course the degree D. D. S., is conferred and the graduates are entitled to registration by the State Board of Dental Examiners.

During the year 1894-95 instruction was given by twenty-one professors and assistants, and the number of students enrolled was one hundred and forty-eight.

## THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

The course in this department comprises two sessions of six months each. On its completion the degree Ph. G., is conferred upon all candidates who have had three years or more experience in a pharmacy in which prescriptions are compounded.

During the year 1894-95 instruction was given by eight professors and assistants, and the number of students enrolled was sixty-seven.

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The total number of different students in all departments of the University during the year 1894-95 was eleven hundred and fifty.

The University is well supplied with laboratories and apparatus. Among the former may be mentioned the Chemical Laboratory, recently erected at an expense of \$50,000, in which building is also located the Pharmacy Laboratory; the Physical Laboratory, Laboratories for Animal Morphology and Physiology; the Botanical Laboratory; the Psychophysical Laboratory; the Pathological Laboratory; the Engineering Laboratories; the Dental Laboratories.

The Museum of Natural History contains large collections of specimens which are used in the work of instruction in Geology, in Zoology, in Botany, etc.

The Libraries of the University contain over 37,000 volumes.

For further information as to any of the Departments address,

CHARLES A. SCHAEFFER,

President of the University.



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LAW DEPARTMENT  
STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

ANNOUNCEMENT

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# THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

## BOARD OF REGENTS.

*His Excellency, FRANCIS M. DRAKE, Governor  
of the State.*

HENRY SABIN,  
*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

|                                      |                                         |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| PARKER K. HOLBROOK, <i>Onawa.</i>    | W. R. MONINGER, <i>Galvin.</i>          |
| ALONZO ABERNETHY, <i>Osage.</i>      | ALBERT W. SWALM, <i>Oskaloosa.</i>      |
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| CHARLES E. PICKETT, <i>Waterloo.</i> | J. W. GARNER, <i>Columbus Junction.</i> |
| C. A. STANTON, <i>Centerville.</i>   | F. W. MAHIN, <i>Clinton.</i>            |
| SHIRLEY GILLILLAND, <i>Glenwood.</i> |                                         |

The University, as the head of the school system of the State, was provided for by a statute enacted by the First General Assembly in February, 1847, in accordance with the Constitution of the State adopted in the previous year. As at present organized, the University comprises the following departments:

### THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Students are admitted to this department from most of the high schools of the State without examination. The curriculum embraces four general courses of study, the classical, two philosophical, the general scientific, and two technical courses, the course in Civil Engineering, and the course in Electrical Engineering.

There is no preparatory school connected with this department. During the year 1895-96 there were forty-two professors and assistants engaged in the work of instruction in this department, and the number of students enrolled was.....

### LAW DEPARTMENT.

The course in this department extends over two years of nine months each, and on its completion the degree LL. B. is conferred.

During the past year instruction was given by four resident professors, who spend their entire time in that work, and by five lecturers of distinction in the various branches of law.

The number of students enrolled in 1895-96 was two hundred and eighteen.

### THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The course in this department requires four sessions of six months each, and on its completion the graduates receive the degree M. D., and are entitled to registration by the State Board of Medical Examiners.

During the year 1895-96 instruction was given by twenty-one professors and assistants, and the number of students enrolled was two hundred and two.

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(Continued on page 3 of cover.)

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT  
OF THE  
LAW DEPARTMENT  
OF  
THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA  
IOWA CITY, IOWA  
1896-97

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PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY  
1896

# Calendar for 1896-97.

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1896.

- June 3-5—Examination of candidates for graduation.
- June 10—Graduating Exercises, Wednesday, 10 A. M.
- Sept. 16—Fall Term begins, Wednesday.
- Sept. 16—Preliminary Examinations.
- Sept. 16—Examinations for admission to Senior standing.
- Dec. 18—Fall term ends, Friday,

WINTER VACATION.

1897.

- January 6—Winter Term begins, Wednesday.
- March 25—Winter Term ends, Thursday.

SPRING VACATION.

- March 30—Spring Term begins, Tuesday.
- June 2-4—Examination of candidates for graduation.
- June 9—Graduating Exercises, Wednesday, 10 A. M.

# Law Department.

## FACULTY.

CHARLES A. SCHAEFFER, A. M., PH. D., LL. D.,  
*President and Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.*

EMLIN MCCLAIN, A. M., LL. D.,  
*Chancellor, and Resident Professor of Law.*

SAMUEL HAYES, M. S., LL. B.,  
*Resident Professor of Law.*

JOHN J. NEY, LL. B.,  
*Resident Professor of Law.*

JAMES A. ROHBACH, A. M., LL. B.,  
*Secretary, and Resident Professor of Law.*

EDWARD P. SEEDS, LL. B.,  
*Resident Professor of Law.*

## LECTURERS.

GEORGE G. WRIGHT, LL. D.,\*

L. G. KINNE, LL. D.,

GIFFORD S. ROBINSON, LL. D.,

MARTIN J. WADE, LL. B.,

HORACE E. DEEMER, LL. B.,

I. G. MARNER, LL. B.,  
*Librarian.*

## EXAMINING COMMITTEE FOR 1894-95.

(Appointed by the Supreme Court of Iowa.)

|                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| THOMAS ARTHUR .....      | Logan      |
| A. H. BURTON .....       | Sioux City |
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| PATRICK FARRELL .....    | Le Mars    |
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| S. S. SESSIONS .....     | Algona     |
| G. H. SHELLNBARGER ..... | Humboldt   |
| E. P. SMITH .....        | Omaha      |

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\* Died January 11, 1896.

# Law Department.

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The course of study in this Department extends through two years designated as Junior and Senior years, respectively, of thirty-six weeks each, exclusive of vacations.

## METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

The aim of any course of instruction in law may properly be considered as twofold: First, to impart a knowledge of the recognized principles of the law, and, secondly, to discipline the mind in methods of legal study. Various methods of instruction, each having its special merits, are pursued in different schools. They may be roughly arranged in three classes, namely, lectures, text-book instruction, and study of cases. The peculiar merit of the first is that it may be made the means of giving the most vivid and striking picture of legal principles; the second furnishes the most convenient means of individual study; and the third, the best discipline in legal thinking.

In this school the effort is made so to present the subjects as to combine in the highest practicable degree the excellences of these various methods.

In connection with several of the lecture courses, the students are furnished with printed synopses, which give in a concise form, and more accurately than a student would usually write them in his note-book, the principal doctrines of the subject, arranged according to some analytical method. On some of the most extensive and important subjects, the students are required to provide themselves with, and use text-books in which lessons are to be regularly prepared and recited, the recitations either following, or being accompanied with, oral explanations more or less formal, calling attention to the important doctrines, and explaining those which may be obscure. The study of leading cases is carried on extensively in connection with the courses of lectures, references for that purpose being given by the lecturer, or printed in the synopsis, and the students being frequently required to state briefly in the class the points decided in cases assigned for that purpose. In some

subjects the students are required to provide themselves with volumes of selected cases, and the exercise in the class consists of a discussion of such cases by members of the class, and deduction therefrom of the rules of law on the topic to which the cases relate. This exercise in developing the rules of law from actual cases selected for the purpose, and studied by each student before their discussion in the class, familiarizes the student with the methods of investigation pursued by the lawyer and the judge, and gives not only a knowledge of the law on the subject, but a discipline in research and in legal thinking not to be attained, it is believed, in any other way. As a preparation for this method of study, the course in the study of cases is especially valuable.

The fact that the greater part of the instruction is by resident professors, giving their entire time to the school, makes it possible to pursue each subject consecutively, one hour a day, until it is concluded. The attention of each student being thus directed to but few topics at once, he is able to obtain a clearer and more complete conception of each than would be possible if the instruction were irregular and disconnected.

As an aid and stimulus in study, and also for the purpose of furnishing satisfactory evidence of progress, written examinations are required from time to time on each topic studied in the course, and until a reasonable proficiency in each topic has thus been shown, the candidate for graduation will not be presented to the committee for final examination.

#### SCHEDULE OF STUDIES.

The course of study is so arranged that the Junior and Senior classes have separate and distinct courses of instruction throughout, and the subjects are divided between the two courses and arranged in each course so as to be presented in natural order.

In the Junior year are placed subjects which are elementary and at the same time fundamental. The work of this year is therefore of more importance to the student than that of the Senior year, and requires careful study, at the same time imparting thorough discipline and familiarity with the methods of legal reasoning. It is believed that the Junior studies are such as to make of the greatest value to the student the services of regular and experienced instructors and the advantages of a law school. Unless the principles of law as a system, the nature of its important divisions, and the fundamental doctrines of such subjects as Elementary Law, Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law, Pleading, and Evidence, are thoroughly mastered, the whole legal education will be defective and unsatisfactory.

The courses of study are so arranged that the students in each year shall have instruction in studies peculiar to that year for at least two hours a day, that time being divided between two instructors on separate subjects, which are thus carried along together. In each class a third hour of class work will be required during a part of the year.

The following schedule of study has several features to some extent peculiar. At the beginning of the Junior year a course of lectures, occupying one hour a day, is given on Elementary Law, in which course the attention of the student is called to the nature of law, its sources and development, the difference between the unwritten and the written law, the method of determining what the law is by the use of reports, statutes, treatises, digests, etc., and finally to the different branches into which the whole body of the law is usually divided, and their relations to each other. This course covers remedial as well as substantive law, and thus furnishes instruction in the general principles of pleading, serving in this respect as a basis for the study of Code Pleading.

To the various branches of pleading and practice, special attention is given. Although it has been generally considered that the logic of pleading is to be found in the common law system, while the code system\* is looked upon as unscientific, yet a comparative study of the two will show that the latter is broader in its principles and more liberal in its application than the former. The principal branches of practice are fully treated during the Junior year in order that the student may apply them in the moot courts; but an advanced course in pleading with special reference to the principle of common law pleading is given in the Senior year.

The school attempts to teach how to ascertain the authoritative value of cases. There is one course in which this is the only purpose. In this course the facts, pleadings, and result of each case are briefly stated by the student. Attention is then directed to the manner in which the case reached the court whose opinion is reported. The student is required to discover exactly what proposition of law was essential to the decision and to eliminate *dicta*. To this end he is finally required to prepare a brief but accurate note of the doctrine for which the case is authority. This work is intended to fit students for preparing briefs, text-books, and digests. Obviously this method is identical with that adopted by all careful lawyers in collecting authorities. The student who has mastered the system is prepared to make good use of other



case courses in which the ultimate purpose is the mastery of the subject to which the cases pertain, and, indeed, is prepared to use intelligently all cases to which he may be referred in any part of his study or future practice.

The general instruction in the Law Department does not give prominence to the statutes and decisions of any one state, but is intended to fit students to practice in any state or country where the Anglo-American system of law prevails. For the benefit of the student who has determined where he will practice, and who wishes to familiarize himself in advance with the statutes and decisions of his chosen state, the Law Department furnishes optional courses of study, supplementing the prescribed courses. An optional course will be given upon the law of any state or territory, as to which three or more students ask instruction. Each course will cover the constitution, statutes, and decisions, and will call special attention to the points in which the law of the state in question differs from the law usually found throughout the United States, and will also require the student to become well acquainted with leading cases. A student intending to pursue a course in state law must provide himself with the revised statutes of the state in question, and a digest of its decisions.

The following schedule presents the course substantially as it was given during the year 1895-96, and the order in which the subjects may be expected during the year 1896-97.

#### JUNIOR YEAR.

**Elementary Law.** A course of lectures presenting the elementary principles of law in general, and of its important branches. This course covers also the principles of pleading. *Eight and one-half weeks.* Professor ROHBACH.

**Contracts.** Bishop on Contracts is the text-book used. *Ten weeks.* Professor SEEDS.

**Code Pleading.** A course of instruction, mainly by lecture, on pleading under the codes, with practical exercises. *Five weeks.* Professor HAYES.

**Study of Cases.** Recitations in Wambaugh's Cases for Analysis. *Three and one-half weeks.* Chancellor McCCLAIN.

**Sales, Bailments, and Pledges.** A course of instruction by the use of Adam's Cases on the Law of Sales and printed synopses of sales, bailments, and pledges. *Nine weeks.* Chancellor McCCLAIN.

**Torts.** Recitations in Cooley on Torts, with oral explanations, and citation and examination of leading cases. *Eleven weeks.* Professor HAYES.

Domestic Relations. A course of lectures on the subject of marriage and divorce, the property rights of married women, parent and child, guardian and ward, the rights and liabilities of infants, and kindred topics. *Two weeks.* Judge KINNE.

Guaranty and Suretyship. A course of lectures. *One week.* Judge DEEMER.

Probate Law and Procedure. A course of lectures on the execution and probate of wills, and the law of executors and administrators, including the settlement and distribution of decedents' estates, with references to statutory provisions and examination of cases. *Five weeks.* Professor NEY.

Criminal Law. A course of lectures accompanied with recitations in McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure, with references also to statutory provisions. *Five weeks.* Professor ROHBACH.

Evidence. Recitations in the first volume of Greenleaf on Evidence. *Five weeks.* Judge WADE.

Negotiable Instruments. Recitations in Bigelow on Bills and Notes. *Five weeks.* Professor ROHBACH.

Trial and Judgment. Lectures and procedure at law in Courts of Record from the beginning of the trial until the entry of judgment, with references to statutory provisions. *Five weeks.* Professor SEEDS.

#### SENIOR YEAR.

Real Property. Recitations in Tiedeman on Real Property, accompanied with oral explanations and references to leading cases, and lectures on actions to recover real property. *Ten weeks.* Professor HAYES.

Insurance. A course of lectures on Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance. *Four weeks.* Chancellor McCLAIN.

Carriers. Study of cases, McClain's Cases on Carriers, (covering both carriers of goods and carriers of passengers), being used as a text-book. *Six weeks.* Chancellor McCLAIN.

Damages. Instruction on the measure of damages, by means of lectures and the study of leading cases. *Two weeks.* Chancellor McCLAIN.

Criminal Procedure. Lectures, with recitations in McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure. *Three and one-half weeks.* Professor ROHBACH.

Chattel Mortgages. A course of instruction by lectures with a printed synopsis. *Three and one-half weeks.* Professor SEEDS.

Equity, and Equity Pleading. Recitations in Bispham on Equity. Lectures on Equity Pleading. *Eleven weeks.* Professor NEY.

Corporations. Lectures upon the general dectrines of the Law of Corporations, both private and municipal. *Seven weeks.* Professor ROHBACH.

Appellate Proceedings. Lectures upon the practice and procedure in Appellate Courts. *One week.* Judge ROBINSON.

Agency. A course of lectures. *One week.* Judge ROBINSON.

Taxation. A course of lectures. *Two weeks.* Judge KINNE.

Trial Practice. A course of lectures. *One week.* Judge DEEMER.

Partnership. Study of Cases. Paige's Cases on Partnership being used as a text-book. *Four weeks.* Professor HAYES.

Constitutional Law and Federal Jurisprudence. Lectures, with recitations in Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law, and Black's Constitutional Law, and study of selected cases. *Ten weeks.* Chancellor McCLAIN.

Attachment, Garnishment, and Execution. Lectures, with references to statutory provisions and leading cases. *Three weeks.* Professor HAYES.

Justice Practice. Lectures on Practice in Justices' Courts. *One week.* Professor HAYES.

Pleading. An advanced course, including common law and code pleading. Lectures. *Three weeks.* Professor HAYES.

#### OPTIONAL STUDIES.

Instruction is given in the Department in the following subjects, which are additional to the required work and are optional. Admission to these courses can only be secured by consent of the Faculty.

Roman Law. A course for one hour a week throughout the fall term, open to students of the Law Department, or of the Collegiate Department. The study of Justinian's Institutes, with special reference to the analogies, dissimilarities, and historical relations between Roman and English law. Essays and discussions. Professor ROHBACH.

International Law. Lectures. Chancellor McCLAIN.

State Law. In the spring term a course of instruction will be given upon the Constitution, statutes, and decisions of any state or territory as to which three or more members of the Senior class ask instruction. Open to Seniors only. Chancellor McCLAIN.

## STUDIES IN COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

For the purpose of giving the law students all the advantages of the University which it will be practicable for them to make use of ; it has been arranged that so many of them as can do so, without interference with the regular studies required of them in the Law Department, may attend any classes in the Collegiate Department.

Special attention is called to the opportunity thus afforded for the study of elocution (in which separate classes are organized for law students), and for pursuing any of the courses of study laid down in political science, in history, in logic, or in English. No extra charge will be made for such studies, but law students will be admitted to such classes only on the approval of the Law Faculty, and with the consent of the professor whose class they desire to enter.

## LAW ELECTIVES FOR COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.

The Collegiate Faculty permits Seniors in that Department to take as elective studies in their Collegiate Course, and to receive credit for any of the Junior law studies to the extent of thirty-six weeks' work of one hour a day, but this provision does not apply to students entering the Senior year from other colleges.

It is believed that, whether looked at as a means of mental discipline, or as a preparation for the duties of citizenship, or for the prosecution of business, a full course in the Law Department will be found, for those who are properly prepared for it, and can pursue it as a part of a liberal education, fully equal to any course of study that can be pursued for the same length of time. If, however, a student deems it not practicable for him to pursue such a course of study after graduation from the Collegiate Department, he may derive some of the advantages of such study, and some insight into the principles and methods of the system of law under which he lives, by electing as part of his regular course some of the groups of studies above suggested.

Credit will be given to students in the Collegiate Department taking studies in this Department for work done, but no credit can be given to those students in respect to time, the statute requiring for admission to the bar of the State, that the applicant shall have spent at least two years of nine months each in a law school, or two years of twelve months each, in the office of some practicing attorney. Therefore, while this Department gives credit for work done in any study taken with its classes, yet it will not give credit for time unless the student taking such study or studies shall have been duly enrolled as a student of this Department.

## MOOT COURTS.

For the purpose of affording exercise in the application of legal principles to statements of facts, and in connection with instruction in pleading and practice, moot-courts have become a well-recognized and important feature of the Law School. Two such courts are conducted in connection with the Department, holding their sessions on one or more afternoons of each week, each presided over by a member of the Faculty. It is deemed best to keep the members of the two classes separate in this; as in other work of the school, and it is thus possible to select the cases assigned so that they may relate to subjects on which the students have already had instruction. The Senior moot-court will be organized at the beginning of the fall term, whilst that of the Juniors will not commence its work until the winter term, practical exercises in pleading being given the members of that class during the fall term, in connection with instruction in pleading and practice.

The method of conducting these courts is to give to two or more students, representing the attorneys in the case, a written statement showing the facts on which the action and defense are to be based. Pleadings are then prepared as they would be in an actual case. These pleadings are subjected to attack by motion or demurrer, and the issues of law or fact raised, are tried to the court, the statement of facts being regarded as the evidence offered on issues of fact.

Another method of trial has been introduced with success which involves the proof by competent evidence of the facts shown by the statement. This gives practice in the examination of witnesses and in applying the rules determining the admissibility of evidence. During one term, trials are conducted with all the formalities usual in *nisi prius* courts, jurors being summoned and impaneled, witnesses subpœnaed, and instructions prepared and given. It is also recommended that the students form club-courts for further exercise. Professors will give such assistance as is needed.

## LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Three literary societies composed exclusively of students of this Department hold regular weekly meetings, furnishing to their members valuable training in debating and other exercises usually provided for by such organizations.

## LIBRARY FACILITIES.

In commodious quarters on the same floor with the lecture-room is the Law Library of eight thousand five hundred vol-



umes, to which the students have personal access. This library contains full series of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the courts of last resort of thirty-three states, including all those whose reports are most frequently referred to; also the American Decisions, American Reports, and American State Reports, a collection of English Reports, which, with additions lately made, is almost complete, full series of the Reporter System and a large collection of the latest and best law text-books.

The Library is in charge of a regular librarian who renders valuable assistance to the students in the prosecution of their work.

The Library rooms are open for the use of students from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 1:30 to 5:30, and 7 to 9 o'clock P. M. of each school day, and during the forenoon of Saturday.

The University library, containing 30,000 volumes, is open to the students of this Department, as well as those of the other departments of the University, and books may be drawn from it under reasonable regulations. No extra charge is made for the privileges of either of these libraries.

#### HAMMOND HISTORICAL LAW COLLECTION.

A valuable collection of twelve hundred volumes relating principally to the Civil Law and the History of the Common Law has been given to the University by the widow of William G. Hammond, LL. D., the first Chancellor of the Law Department, to be kept in the Law Library as a separate collection for the use of the students of the Department and others interested in such subjects. These books are in special cases, under the charge of the Law Librarian and accessible on request.

#### LECTURE HALL.

The Law Department has the exclusive occupancy of the second floor of the central, or stone building, on the campus, which was erected for and used as the Capitol Building before the removal of the capital of the State to Des Moines. The rooms on this floor are those formerly occupied as legislative chambers. The lecture hall is furnished with arm-chairs provided with broad arm-rests for use in taking notes.

#### FEES AND EXPENSES.

The rate of tuition established by the Board of Regents is \$20 per term, of about twelve weeks, payable in advance, to the Secretary of the University. Each student upon passing his

final examination, is required to pay the sum of \$7 as a graduation fee, to cover the charge for diploma and for certificates of admission to the State and Federal Courts. There are no other fees or charges.

Other expenses may be made very reasonable. Good board and lodging can be had at from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per week, and this may be reduced to \$2.50 or \$3.00 per week by taking meals in clubs.

#### COST OF BOOKS.

The books required for use in recitations, and with which the student must provide himself, are the following:

Bishop on Contracts; McClain's Synopses; Annotated Code of Iowa; Wambaugh's Cases for Analysis; Adams's Cases on Sales; Cooley on Torts; Volume I. of Greenleaf on Evidence; McClain's Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure; Bigelow on Bills and Notes; Tiedeman on Real Property; McClain's Cases on Carriers; Bispham's Principles of Equity; Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law; Paige's Cases on Partnership and the Law Bulletin.

The cost of required books will not exceed \$45.00 for the Junior year, or \$70.00 for both years.

The student will find it greatly to his advantage to provide himself with a good law dictionary, and if practicable, a copy of Blackstone's Commentaries in any edition. It is desirable, also, that the student bring with him or purchase, in addition to the above list of required books, as many as practicable of the following which are recommended as the leading and best books on the subjects which are taught by lectures; Walker's American Law, or Pomeroy's Municipal Law; Schouler's Domestic Relations; Stephen on Pleading; Pomeroy's Remedies and Remedial Rights, or Bliss on Code Pleading; Drake on Attachment; Benjamin, or Tiedeman, on Sales; Schouler on Bailments and Carriers; Story, or Mechem, on Agency; Bates on Partnership; May on Insurance; Beach, or Morawetz, on Corporations; Curtis on Jurisdiction of Federal Courts; Cooley's Constitutional Limitations.

Any of the books mentioned may be procured through the Law Librarian from time to time, as needed, at a considerable reduction from list prices; they are not kept for sale by the book stores in Iowa City.

The Department owns about twenty-five sets of the textbooks above mentioned as required in the course, which it will rent in sets to students, furnishing them all the books required



for either year for \$12.50 for the year. The rent sets do not include a law dictionary. As there are sometimes more calls for rent sets than can be met, those who desire to rent books should make application in advance.

#### ENROLLMENT AND PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

Students may enroll at any time. It is better, however, to enter at the beginning of the term, and best to enter at the commencement of the school year.

Those who enter the Department are expected to have an English education at least equivalent to that generally given in the high schools of the State. A diploma, or certificate, showing the completion of a college or high school course, or a course of study in an academy, equivalent to a high school course, will be accepted in lieu of any examination. Students who have not such diploma, or certificate, must take a preliminary examination in the usual branches of a high school course, or present such evidence of proficiency therein, as the Faculty may require.

At the preliminary examination of September, 1895, each candidate was required to write a short essay, correct in expression, spelling, capitalization, punctuation, and paragraphing, on any one of the following subjects, the essay not to contain less than three hundred nor more than six hundred words. The subjects were:

The settlement of New England by the Puritans: The French explorations along the Great Lakes and in the Mississippi Valley; The causes leading to the War of 1812; The Missouri Compromise; Webster and contemporaneous history.

Future examinations will be similar to the examination just now described, the subjects for essays varying from year to year.

Students wishing to study special subjects without graduation will be admitted without preliminary examination upon showing themselves qualified to pursue the studies desired.

Preliminary examinations will be held on Wednesday, September 16th, 1896, commencing at 9 A. M.

#### ADMISSION TO SENIOR STANDING.

A student may be admitted to the Senior class who has studied law for one school year of at least thirty-six weeks in this or some other law school, or who has studied law in this or some other law school for at least ten weeks, and in addition has read law under the direction of an attorney for such

length of time as to make eight months' study. Time of practice as a licensed attorney in any state will be considered equivalent to a like period of reading under the direction of an attorney. If the claim for advanced standing is based upon other grounds than attendance in this school, certificates of the necessary facts must be presented when Senior standing is claimed.

In addition to the requirements as to time, it will be necessary that the applicant shall pass an examination, before admission to the Senior class, upon at least five of the principal subjects of the Junior year, and if he is a candidate for graduation it will be necessary, in addition to the five subjects before mentioned, that he shall pass upon all the subjects of the Junior year as well as those of the Senior year, at some time previous to his graduation. This rule applies to those who have been admitted to practice as well as to students of law.

The examinations for admission to the Senior class for those who have not previously completed the Junior course in the Department will commence on the first day of the University year, Wednesday, September 16, 1896.

While provision is thus made by which credit may be given for eight months' reading under the direction of an attorney, in lieu of corresponding time of attendance in this Department, not to exceed two terms, yet the Faculty desires to say frankly that the student will find it difficult in this way to become sufficiently proficient in any of the Junior studies to pass the required examinations. The Faculty is not willing to impair the value of the Senior instruction to those who have prepared themselves for it in the Department, by admitting to the class those who are not qualified to carry on effectively the work of the year; nor is it to the interest of either the student or the school to admit to the Senior class any who, in order to be prepared for final examination and graduation, must fit themselves in so great a range of subjects that they cannot thoroughly master them. It must be borne in mind that it is not the number of pages read, nor the number of answers learned, which determines the student's attainments in law, but that discipline and development of the mind, and the habit of correct legal thinking, are essential elements of a legal education, and that for the acquirements of these, two years in a law school are not too long a time even for those who have the best preparation for entering. Experience has shown how imperfect, as a rule, is the preparation of those who study in offices, and how necessary systematic instruction is at the beginning of the student's course, and the Faculty strongly recommends

that all the studies of the Junior year be pursued in law school, and that if but one year can be spent in school, the student shall commence his studies there and read in an office afterward. Even those who have had previous reading in an office will, it is believed, usually find the instruction in the Junior year to be of greater importance to them than that of the Senior year, in obtaining a thorough and accurate knowledge of the law. The practical advantages of experience in a law office are not to be underrated, but such experience will prove of greater benefit after the principles of law have been acquired than at the beginning of the study.

Even in courses in which text-books are used students of the law school have a great deal of instruction regarding matters not fully developed in the books. Anyone who wishes to pass with credit the examinations for Senior standing, and to profit fully by the instruction in the Senior subjects, should not confine his attention to the Junior text-books, but should attempt to get an equivalent for the instruction supplementing those books. Candidates for advanced standing on office reading are therefore urged to master, in addition to the prescribed text-books, the following books or parts of books: Pomeroy's Remedies and Remedial Rights; Anson on Contracts; Pollock, or Bigelow, on Torts; Bishop's Criminal Law; Tiedeman on Sales; Schouler on Bailments; the American notes in Chamberlayne's edition of Best on Evidence; Stephen's Digest of Evidence; Daniel on Negotiable Instruments.

#### GRADUATION.

Two years' study of law is essential to graduation, one year of which must have been spent in this school.

Students will be given credit for time of study in another school to the extent of one year, or under the direction of a practicing attorney to the extent of two-thirds of a year. For time of actual practice as a duly licensed attorney, the same credit will be given as for study under the direction of an attorney.

Before being recommended for graduation, the candidate who has pursued a portion of his studies elsewhere, must satisfy the Faculty of his proficiency in those studies by passing examinations therein.

Candidates for graduation must be of good character and must, upon being recommended by the Faculty, pass a final examination conducted at Iowa City by a committee of examiners appointed by the Supreme Court of Iowa, in accordance

with the rules of that court, regulating admission to the bar. Upon passing such examination, the candidates receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State of Iowa, and in the federal courts of the Northern District of Iowa, oaths of admission being administered in connection with their graduation; and they receive the usual diplomas, and certificates of admission. Those who are not twenty-one years of age may pass the examination and receive their diplomas, but cannot be admitted to practice until attaining that age.

Final examinations will be held only at the end of the University year.

#### THESES.

Each candidate for graduation must present to the Faculty, on or before the third Wednesday in May, a thesis upon some legal topic approved by the Faculty. Such thesis must be legibly written, or printed by typewriter, on paper  $8 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$  inches in size of page, leaving a blank margin of at least one inch at sides and at top and bottom. The thesis shall not be less than 1,500 nor more than 2,500 words in length, exclusive of citations of authorities. In citing cases the names of the parties, as well as the volume and page of the report must be given. The character of the thesis will be taken into account in determining whether the candidate is qualified to be recommended to the Examining Committee for final examination. All theses become the property of the Department.

The subjects approved by the Faculty for the year 1895-6 are as follows. Other will be submitted for following years:

1. To what extent may a condition in a sale of a chattel be treated as giving rise to a warranty?

2. Would a statute be constitutional authorizing the erection of telegraph poles in the public highways without additional compensation to abutting owners?

3. Discuss the functions of court and jury in estimating damages.

4. To what extent and in what cases may mental suffering be a ground for the recovery of damages?

5. Discuss the liability of a carrier with reference to baggage not placed in his exclusive control.

6. Discuss the limitation of liability of a carrier of passengers by contract.

7. Discuss the question as to what constitutes an accident within the terms of an accident policy.

8. Is the naturalized brother of one dying intestate the owner of real estate in Iowa capable of inheriting such real estate, if the intestate's deceased parents were during their lifetime non-resident aliens?

9. Is a will revoked in Iowa by the subsequent marriage of the testator?

10. Where the heir dies while the inherited real estate is the homestead of his ancestor's widow can the widow of such heir be assigned dower in the reversion under Iowa law?

11. Can a plaintiff maintain an action on a cause revived by a written admission after the admission is lost?

12. Do recitals in its bonds estop a municipal corporation from setting up illegality in the issue of said bonds?

13. Would a waiver of a jury by defendant in criminal prosecution for felony be constitutional?

14. If A, in Missouri, kills B, in Iowa, by shooting across the line, in which state can he be punished, if in either, and what principles of law apply? Discuss the crime, the intent, and consequences, with reference to the question of jurisdiction.

15. A, a creditor, secures the obligation of B, his debtor, to pay the debt in gold. B did not know that he was promising to pay in gold, and the circumstances were such that it could not be said that he was negligent in not discovering the terms of the contract. Gold is at a premium when payment is due. Can B obtain any relief against the enforcement?

#### PRIZES.

From the theses prepared and presented as above described, a committee chosen by the Faculty of the Department from the Examining Committee will select the five which show the highest merit as legal essays. To the writer of the one of these five which has the highest literary merit, from the standpoint of clearness, conciseness and accuracy of expression, will be awarded a prize of twenty-five dollars, offered by the Chancellor of the Department.

To each of the writers of the other four theses selected as above indicated, a prize of twenty dollars, given by the University, will be awarded by the same committee.

The Kinsman-McCloud Law Book Company, of Omaha, Nebraska, offers as a special prize for the year 1895-6, a set of Lawson's Rights and Remedies (7 vols., and index) to the best thesis on a subject to be proposed by the Faculty, the



award to be made in the same manner as the other prizes, the theses written for this prize not to be considered, however, as competing for any other prize. The subject for this special prize is as follows :

What do you think of the position that there is not a national common law ? Is it reasonable and sound, or otherwise ?

Each thesis, in order to be considered in the competition for prizes, must have written thereon, near the top of the first page, a motto chosen by the author, which motto shall also be written upon the outside of a sealed envelope, accompanying the thesis and containing the author's name, which name shall not otherwise appear either upon the thesis or envelope.

The prizes for 1894-5 were awarded as follows :

The Chancellor's prize, to Charles William Andrew Jones.

The University prizes, all of them being equal in rank and value, were awarded to the following students, named in order of merit determined by the committee : Francis Edward Malloy; Ellis Elmer Wilson, B. D.; Lloyd William Fallon; Arthur Gladstone Bush.

Any further information desired may be obtained by addressing the President of the University, or James A. Rohbach, Secretary of the Law Faculty, at Iowa City, Iowa.

## GRADUATES OF 1895.

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|                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Adams, John Q.                | Hopkins, Fred M.            |
| Addenbrooke, Joseph J. J.     | Jones, Charles W. A.        |
| Allen, Joseph H.              | Kern, Chester D.            |
| Badgerow, Egbert M.           | Kirk, Clyde                 |
| Bailey, Bert S.               | Knox, Carl P.               |
| Birdsall, Willis N.           | Kost, John J., A. M.        |
| Bond, F. Hamilton             | Kyle, William J., M. E.     |
| Bremner, William H., C. E.    | Lamb, William E.            |
| Brown, Richard, B. S.         | Lary, Albert J. W.          |
| Bruun, Charles A.             | La Vake, William O.         |
| Burton, Charles H., C. E.     | Lyon, George T.             |
| Bush, Arthur G.               | McFarlane, George A.        |
| Collins, William J.           | McKinley, Michael A. L.     |
| Corry, Edgar C., B. S.        | McMahon, Andrew P., B. D.   |
| Cox, Arthur J., C. E.         | Magowan, Samuel N.          |
| Crum, John V., Ph. B.         | Malloy, Francis E.          |
| Dewey, Walter H.              | Marner, Jonathan G.         |
| DeWolf, Sherman W.            | Morse, Robert C.            |
| Dolan, Charles, A. M.         | Noble, Alanson C.           |
| Ely, Nathan D.                | Novak, Joseph               |
| Evans, George W.              | O'Connor, John              |
| Fallon, Lloyd W.              | Olerich, Anton T.           |
| Finger, Samuel A.             | Robinson, Leonard B., B. S. |
| Flynn, Sylvester              | Rose, Louis N.              |
| Gable, Lewis M.               | Scott, John K.              |
| Garrison, Edgar S.            | Shular, Robert A., B. S.    |
| Geiger, Jacob L.              | Smith, E. Russell, B. S.    |
| Haddock, William R.           | Smith, Lewis A.             |
| Halliday, Charles B.          | Sweet, Burton E., Ph. B.    |
| Hamiel, I. J.                 | Vance, Charles L.           |
| Hendricks, Burtella N., B. S. | Van Slyke, Lester T.        |
| Herrig, Carl M.               | Volger, Frank               |
| Hess, John J.                 | Vorhes, Fred C.             |
| Hickman, Stephen C.           | Wilson, Ellis E., B. D.     |
| Hillyard, Joseph W., A. B.    | Wright, Craig T., C. E.     |
| Hoopes, Warner E.             |                             |



## UNDER-GRADUATES OF 1895-96.

### SENIOR CLASS.

| NAME.                               | DEGREE.                           | RESIDENCE.    |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Aldrich, Charles Switzer            | Ph. B., State University of Iowa. | Tipton.       |
| Allison, William Boyd, Jr.,         | A. B., Yale University.           | Dubuque.      |
| Anderson, Oscar Cornelius           | Ph. B., State University of Iowa. | Estherville,  |
| Andrews, Walter Gates               |                                   | Mt. Pleasant. |
| Arp, Henry August                   |                                   | Davenport.    |
| Bailey, John Francis                |                                   | Dubuque.      |
| Bailey, Ralph Foster                |                                   | Marion.       |
| Barrett, John W.                    |                                   | Davenport.    |
| Bates, William Earl                 |                                   | Stuart.       |
| Bevan, Sargent                      |                                   | Esterville.   |
| Bolander, William J. P. J.          |                                   | Charles City. |
| Briggs, Arthur Homes                |                                   | Clinton.      |
| Brown, Charles David                |                                   | Atlantic.     |
| Brown, Clarence Joseph              |                                   | Dubuque.      |
| Brunn, Will Henry                   |                                   | Waterloo.     |
| Burgess, Albert Walter              |                                   | Onawa.        |
| Busby, Homer Ernest                 |                                   | Fort Dodge.   |
| Butterfield, Mark John              |                                   | Iowa City.    |
| Butterfield, William Henry          |                                   | Waterloo.     |
| Campbell, William H.                |                                   | Davenport.    |
| Carpenter, Roy Dowse                |                                   | Rock Rapids.  |
| Cohen, Moses Harry                  |                                   | Des Moines.   |
| Coldren, Clymer Abram               |                                   | Iowa City.    |
| Coldren; Stevens A.                 |                                   | Iowa City.    |
| Corbett, Edward Maloney             |                                   | Sioux City.   |
| A. B., University of the Northwest. |                                   |               |
| Cunningham, Matthew Charles         | A. B., State University of Iowa.  | Cedar Falls.  |
| Curtiss, Frederick Morgan           |                                   | Nevada.       |
| Cutting, Elmer Walter               |                                   | Decorah.      |
| Dyke, Harry Northup                 |                                   | Charles City. |
| Ehret, Edward Elmer                 |                                   | Iowa City.    |

| NAME.                             | DEGREE. | RESIDENCE.       |
|-----------------------------------|---------|------------------|
| Engstrom, Otto Leander            |         | Boone.           |
| Eversmeyer, Frederick William     |         | Muscatine.       |
| Fairchild, Timothy Marsh          |         | Coralville.      |
| Farwell, Frank Elmer              |         | Alden.           |
| Feenan, Fred Kidd                 |         | Marengo.         |
| Fitzpatrick, Thomas Joseph        |         | Greeley.         |
| France, James Clayton             |         | Tipton.          |
| Gaines, Richard Judson            |         | Greenfield.      |
| Gallagher, William Sherman        |         | Toledo.          |
| C. E., Cornell College.           |         |                  |
| Geiser, Mathias Edgar             |         | Fairbank.        |
| Gilmore, Merrill Charles          |         | Tipton.          |
| Goodspeed, Bert Alvin             |         | Atlantic.        |
| Granger, Rollo Stilwell           |         | Waukon.          |
| Grant, John                       |         | Columbus, Neb.   |
| Hagemann, Frederick Peter,        |         | Maxfield.        |
| Ph. B., State University of Iowa. |         |                  |
| Halpenny, William Herbert         |         | Corydon.         |
| Hayes, Gordon                     |         | Red Oak.         |
| Hendershot, Charles Lawrence      |         | Otley.           |
| Hughes, William Henry             |         | Cresco.          |
| Hull, John Adley                  |         | Des Moines.      |
| Ph. B., State University of Iowa. |         |                  |
| Hurley, Walter Henry              |         | Wapello.         |
| Ingham, Edward Pentzer            |         | Wilton Junction. |
| Irving, Samuel Crozier            |         | Mt. Ayr.         |
| A. M., Parsons College.           |         |                  |
| Jones, Clyde Ray                  |         | Charles City.    |
| Keefe, Harry L.                   |         | Iowa City.       |
| Ph. B., State University of Iowa. |         |                  |
| Kepler, Malvern Hill              |         | Toledo.          |
| A. B., Western College.           |         |                  |
| Kepler, Richard Proudfoot         |         | Toledo.          |
| B. S., Western College.           |         |                  |
| Knittle, George Byron             |         | Maquoketa.       |
| Krause, Bernard Conrad            |         | Garwin.          |
| Larrabee, William, Jr.            |         | Clermont.        |
| Ph. B., State University of Iowa. |         |                  |
| Lawrence, Albert Lynn             |         | Cedar Rapids.    |
| Ph. B., Iowa College.             |         |                  |
| Lawrence, George Curtis           |         | Anamosa.         |
| Lawrence, Graham Woodbridge       |         | Iowa City.       |
| Ph. B., State University of Iowa. |         |                  |

| NAME.                      | DEGREE. | RESIDENCE. |
|----------------------------|---------|------------|
| Leighton, Kalita Elton     |         | Allerton.  |
| Livingston, Lloyd Lee      |         | Corydon.   |
| Lusch, Edward Francis      |         | Dubuque.   |
| Lyons, James Patrick       |         | Corning.   |
| McCall, Edward Montgomery  |         | Nevada.    |
| McCleary, Francis          |         | Santiago.  |
| McCormack, Harford Tolland |         | Knoxville. |
| McDermott, Thomas Grogan   |         | Algona.    |

## Ph. B., State University of Iowa.

|                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| McVay, James Taylor      | Yankton, S. D. |
| Maloney, Daniel Austin   | Iowa City.     |
| Melchert, Milton Maxwell | Muscatine.     |
| Miller, Clarence Julius  | Rock Rapids.   |

## B. S., Northwestern University

|                             |                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Morris, Jay Elias           | Sioux City.     |
| Morton, Joe                 | Sheldon.        |
| Noth, Albert John           | Davenport.      |
| O'Brien, Frank Joseph       | Independence.   |
| O'Connell, Daniel J.        | Sioux City.     |
| Orton, Eldon Chase          | Princeton, Mo.. |
| Rank, Fred William          | Moline, Ill.    |
| Rinard, Leonard Cook        | Humeston.       |
| Roberts, Louis Melville     | Iowa City.      |
| Robinson, Bertram Lafayette | Reinbeck.       |
| Rowell, Louis James         | Tipton          |

## Ph. B., State University of Iowa.

|                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| Rudolph, Charles James | Iowa City. |
| Ryan, John Bloomfield  | Newton.    |
| Ryan, William Lewis    | Newton.    |

## B. S., Iowa Agricultural College

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| Seaman, James Wilson | Davenport. |
|----------------------|------------|

## Ph. B., State University of Iowa.

|                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Schleicher, Martin Elmer | Algona. |
| Shutts, Hervey James     | Vinton. |

## A. B., Central University.

|                           |                  |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| Sparks, Charles Isaac     | Boone.           |
| Spensley, Harker Brentnal | Dubuque.         |
| Stilwill, Charles Minor   | Tyndall.         |
| Thomas, David Peter       | Corning          |
| Thompson, Frank Evans     | Columbus Junc'n. |
| Tourtellot, Park William  | Wyoming,         |

## Ph. B., State University of Iowa.

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Troy, Henry Michael | Monticello. |
|---------------------|-------------|

## Ph. B., State University of Iowa.

| NAME.                   | DEGREE. | RESIDENCE.  |
|-------------------------|---------|-------------|
| Vollmer, Frederick      |         | Davenport.  |
| Wallace, George Edwards |         | Villisca,   |
| Walsh, Alfred Edward    |         | Clinton.    |
| Wesche, Wilmer Edgar    |         | Marathon.   |
| Whittemore, Hugh Aaron  |         | Mt. Vernon. |

A. B., Cornell College.

|                           |  |              |
|---------------------------|--|--------------|
| Wilkin, Rufus Floyd       |  | Albia.       |
| Wilkinson, William Josiah |  | Pomona, Cal. |
| Wilmarth, Myron Everett   |  | Corning.     |
| Wilson, James M.          |  | Centerville. |
| Wyckoff, Fred             |  | Urbana.      |

—109

### JUNIOR CLASS.

| NAME.                     | DEGREE. | RESIDENCE. |
|---------------------------|---------|------------|
| Alderman, Ulysses Sherman |         | Nevada.    |
| Allen, Everet Munson      |         | Colfax.    |

B. S., Northern Indiana Normal.

|                            |  |             |
|----------------------------|--|-------------|
| Ashcraft, Adolphus Mosseau |  | Sigourney.  |
| Ashcraft, Ida Jessup       |  | Sigourney.  |
| Baker, Irving Wesley       |  | Iowa City.  |
| Bates, Franklin Freeman    |  | Afton.      |
| Beach, Arthur Earl         |  | Carroll.    |
| Beard, Henry Clay          |  | Mt. Ayr.    |
| Becker, Thaddeus Stevenson |  | Union, Neb. |
| Bouma, Milton Samuel       |  | Killduff.   |
| Brady, Thomas Edmund       |  | Dunlap.     |
| Brown, Frank Quincy        |  | Elberon.    |
| Brown, John J.             |  | Leon.       |
| Bruce, Robert              |  | Rolfe.      |
| Burling, Charles Glenn     |  | Postville.  |
| Burrell, Walter            |  | Greenfield. |
| Camp, Curtis Byron         |  | Keokuk.     |
| Campbell, Joseph           |  | Rockwell.   |
| Carroll, Edward John       |  | Clinton.    |
| Colburn, Henry Broadly     |  | Dexter.     |
| Corrigan, John Louis       |  | Lawler.     |
| Crary, Elisha Avery, Jr.   |  | Whitten.    |

Ph. B., State University of Iowa.

|                           |  |                 |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------|
| Daniger, Henry Matthew    |  | Council Bluffs. |
| Davis, John Walter        |  | Monroe.         |
| Devitt, James Arthur      |  | Eldora.         |
| Dewell, William Cornelius |  | Maxwell.        |
| Ditzen, Henry Edward Carl |  | Davenport.      |

Ph. B., State University of Iowa.

Dorland, Henry Howard  
 Dunlap, Ralph Luther  
 Edelstein, John Francis  
 Emry, Roy Logan  
 Everett, Fred DeMuth  
 Ewing, Peter Ballantyne  
 Foley, William Thaddeus  
 Freeman, Ledyard Moore  
 Gallagher, Francis Alfred  
 Gibson, William Riley  
 Goeldner, Hugo Fred  
 Goodburn, William A.  
 Graham, Tullus Emerson  
 Griggs, Edgar James

B. D., Southern Iowa Normal.

Groves, Mack John  
 Halvorson, Gay  
 Hammill, John  
 Harriman, Fred Albion  
 Hayes, John Carleton  
 Hoxie, Wirt Pierce  
 Hughes, Howard Robard  
 Illingworth, Frank  
 Jacobs, John Wilbur  
 Johannsen, Palmrich  
 Keeler, Burr Curtis  
 Keenan, John Thomas  
 Kehoe, John Joseph  
 Kingsbury, Charles Stone  
 Kintzinger, John Webster  
 Kirkland, Louis J.  
 Lattner, Samuel Benjamin  
 Lewis, Edward Otis  
 Lovrien, Fred Clinton  
 Lumm, Alfred W.  
 McCoy, John Nicholson  
 McGarvey, William Albert  
 Mack, Mansfield Edward  
 Maguire, Thomas\*  
 Maine, Ernest King  
 Marks, Russell Almeron

A. B., Yale University.

Mayer, Stephen George

A. B., Iowa Wesleyan University.

Mercer, Andrew Wilbert

Miller, Justus A.

B. S., Western Nebraska Normal.

Whittier, Cal.  
 Iowa City.  
 Iowa City.  
 Brighton.  
 Bloomfield.  
 Sheldon.  
 Sioux City.  
 Independence.  
 Walnut.  
 Bloomfield.  
 Sigourney.  
 Marcus.  
 Union Mills.  
 Bloomfield.

Greenfield.  
 Crookston, Minn.  
 Britt.  
 Hampton.  
 Red Oak.  
 Waterloo.  
 Keokuk.  
 Emmetsburg.  
 Lake City.  
 Walnut.  
 Mason City.  
 Le Mars.  
 Hopkinton.  
 Yankton, S. D.  
 Dubuque.  
 Urbana.  
 Iowa City.  
 Sioux City.  
 Bradgate.  
 Iowa City.  
 Oskaloosa.  
 Davenport.  
 Brooklyn.  
 Tipton.  
 Des Moines.  
 Sioux City.

Hebron.

Iowa City.

Washta.

\* Died Nov. 27. 1895.

Mueller, Alfred Christian  
 Mugan, Thomas Aguinas  
 Myatt, Frederick William  
 Neubauer, Jesse Franklin  
 Newman, James Barber  
 Nicholson, Frank Emory  
 Palmeter, Roy Armstrong  
 Pendleton, Edmund

B. L., University of Wisconsin.

Petersberger, Isaac  
 Plum, Jeremiah Louis  
 Power, Howard Wilson

B. S., Iowa Wesleyan University.

Probasco, Emery Melville  
 Quinn, James Lewis  
 Reherd, Harry Arthur  
 Ross, Homer Lachlin  
 Rudolph, Samuel Harry  
 Sawyer, Bernard Blossom  
 Seaman, Earnest Wright  
 Slaymaker, Ora Melvin  
 Smith, Samuel Craig  
 Snyder, Charles William Edward

A. B., Cornell College.

Speers, William Martin

B. D., Western Normal College.

Spensley, Robert Walter  
 Stapleton, Martin William  
 Stempel, Carl Hugo  
 Thomas, Charles Mortimer  
 Van Nice, Isaac Webster  
 Wakefield, Albert Orin

A. B., Lombard University.

Walling, Herman  
 Walton, John Beadle  
 Washburn, Charles Henry  
 Watkins, Charles Grant

B. S., Iowa Wesleyan University.

Wells, Arthur Register

A. B., Princetown College.

White, William Allen  
 Williams, William David  
 Wilson, Edwin Brown  
 Winters, Samuel Louis

A. B., Iowa Wesleyan University.

Wise, Calvin Henry

A. B., Oaklawn College.

Wood, Bery Upham

Davenport.  
 Jefferson.  
 Maquoketa.  
 Fairfax.  
 Cedar Falls.  
 Winterset.  
 Clear Lake.  
 Sioux City.

Davenport.  
 Iowa City.  
 Pulaski.

Moulton.  
 Springfield, S. D.  
 Geneseo, Ill.  
 Indianola.  
 Elliott.  
 Council Bluffs.  
 Davenport.  
 Carnforth.  
 Winterset.  
 Belle Plaine.

Iowa City.

Dubuque.  
 Nira.  
 Ft. Madison.  
 Maquoketa.  
 Vinton.  
 Sioux City.

Oto.  
 Manson.  
 Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Libertyville.

Corning.

Washington.  
 Newell.  
 Iowa City.  
 Mt. Pleasant.

Iowa City.

Atlantic. —109  
 —218







## THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Four sessions of six months each are required for graduation, when the degree M. D., is conferred, and the graduates are entitled to registration by the State Board of Medical Examiners.

During the year 1895-96, instruction was given by twenty professors and assistants, and the number of students enrolled was seventy.

## THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

The full course requires attendance during three sessions of six months each. On the completion of the course the degree D. D. S., is conferred, and the graduates are entitled to registration by the State Board of Dental Examiners.

During the year 1895-96, instruction was given by twenty-one professors and assistants, and the number of students enrolled was one hundred and forty-eight.

## THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

The course in this department comprises two sessions of six months each. On its completion the degree Ph. G., is conferred upon all candidates who have had three years or more experience in a pharmacy in which prescriptions are compounded.

During the year 1895-96, instruction was given by eight professors and assistants, and the number of students enrolled was sixty-seven.

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The total number of different students in all departments of the University during the year 1895-96 was eleven hundred and fifty.

The University is well supplied with laboratories and apparatus. Among the former may be mentioned the Chemical Laboratory, recently erected at an expense of \$50,000, in which building is also located the Pharmacy Laboratory; the Physical Laboratory, Laboratories for Animal Morphology and Physiology; the Botanical Laboratory; the Psychophysical Laboratory; the Pathological Laboratory; the Engineering Laboratories; the Dental Laboratories.

The Museum of Natural History contains large collections of specimens which are used in the work of instruction in Geology, in Zoology, in Botany, etc.

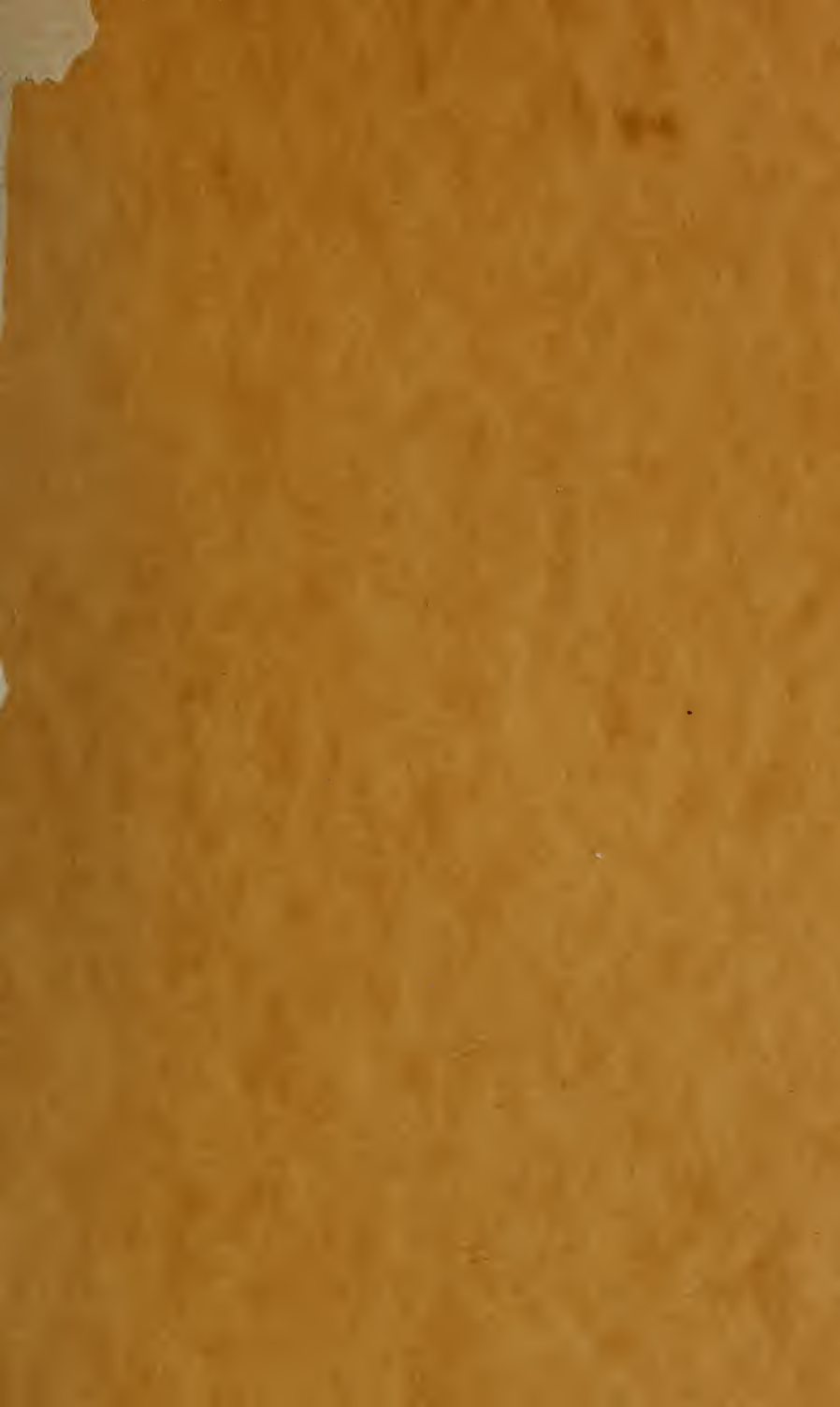
The Libraries of the University contain over 37,000 volumes.

For further information as to any of the Departments, address,

CHARLES A. SCHAEFFER,

President of the University.





UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



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